

THE
ELEMENTS
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
METHODICALLY ARRANGED
FOR THE
USE OF THOSE WHO STUDY ENGLISH
GRAMMATICALLY WITHOUT A PREVIOUS
KNOWLEDGE OF THE LEARNED LANGUAGES:

AND
ILLUSTRATED BY RULES
AND
LESSONS OF PARSING
ADAPTED TO THE CAPACITIES OF YOUNG BEGINNERS.

DESIGNED PARTICULARLY FOR THE
USE OF LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOLS.

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T O

L A D Y G U I S S E,

Of Highnam Court in the County of Gloucester.

MADAM,

Y O U R Ladyship's exemplary attention to the Education of your rising offspring directed me to introduce to the Public *The Elements of English Grammar* under the Auspices of your Name; a Name which affords me an extensive field for panegyric. But I should be ungrateful indeed, were I to give offense at the same time that I am acknowledging your Ladyship's kind condescension in patronizing this small, though I hope not useless, publication.

I am, MADAM,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obliged and most humble servant,

The AUTHOR.

T H E

T H E P R E F A C E.

*A*S it may be expected that some reasons should be given for the publication of this little treatise on a subject that has been successfully investigated by some of our ablest writers, the author will candidly acknowledge, that from the experience he has already had of its utility, he flatters himself it will be found better calculated for grounding youth in the knowledge of English grammar than the books which are generally used for that purpose.

The works of our ablest grammarians are allowed to be too voluminous and abstruse for the capacities of children, and more adapted to finish the scholar than to initiate and instruct the young beginner. From their works several smaller abstracts have been made for the use of schools, which, on the contrary, are upon too contracted a plan to furnish an useful knowledge of grammar, particularly to those who do not learn the ancient languages. The author has endeavoured to take the middle course between the two extremes, and to give a concise, though at the same time a comprehensive view of his subject. He has likewise rejected the mode of instruction by question and answer, with which some of our grammars are encumbered, as desultory and ill calculated for imparting a systematic knowledge of science, and which seems to succeed only in the Socratic mode of reasoning, where truth is to be deduced from the concessions of an adversary. The beauties of taste or of the imagination may indeed be displayed to advantage in a sprightly dialogue, but these ornaments are totally foreign to the purpose in a treatise of abstract science.

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He is aware that the mode of initiating youth in grammar by question and answer, is recommended by names eminent in literature. But time, which with equal ease overturns empires and the systems of the learned, has shewn that opinions and modes of thinking are sanctified by no names however respectable in their day, and that experience is the ultimate criterion for judging of what is true or useful in science. This is the tribunal to which the author appeals, the tribunal of experience, from which he demands nothing but a fair trial. Should he be disappointed in his wishes of success, he may at least claim the indulgence which is due to a well meant tho' unsuccessful attempt.

About a century ago our language was thought incapable of grammatical accuracy from the little analogy it has with the Latin and Greek, which were the only languages then studied grammatically. But this mistaken notion has been refuted by the successive labours of the learned, who have investigated its nature, remarked its peculiar idioms, and reduced it to grammatical precision. Although in its present improved state we may not find in it the majesty and force of the learned languages, yet when we take a view of its peculiar structure and genius, we behold a system regular in its parts, and perhaps equalling those languages in all other respects. Its simplicity is remarkable, notwithstanding the number of prepositions that encumber it, though we must own at the same time they contribute to its variety and precision.

As a grammatical knowledge of English is become essentially necessary in the education of ladies, it is certainly a desirable object to render that study as easy and as useful

to them as possible. For this reason, in a treatise of grammar intended for their use, all abstract terms that could be dispensed with, should be rejected; all reference to the learned languages omitted; and the rules delivered in the plainest manner possible, and so divided, that each may not form too large an object for the comprehension of the young beginner: the strictest connection should be observed; the dependance of the different parts of speech on one another clearly pointed out; and the whole theory of language, as far at least as it influences writing and conversation, should be brought into view. These are not imaginary advantages in such a treatise, for knowledge in every science depends essentially upon a proper and natural combination of ideas. Such are the advantages the author has proposed to himself in this epitome, and if he have succeeded, he will think better of his performance than if it were embellished with all the learning of the schools.

The author of this little tract has endeavoured, as far as his narrow limits would allow, to explain to his young pupil the peculiar structure and remark to him the chief features of his native language. But as he knows that rules and precepts, tho' ever so often inculcated, make but a slight and transient impression on the minds of youth, and are soon forgotten, he has formed at the end of the grammar a list of all the examples that are given to illustrate the rules. These examples are to serve as lessons of parsing, which he has found of more service than any others that could be substituted in their place, as they necessarily comprehend the whole compass of grammatical rules. To render them as easy as possible, every example is marked with figures referring to the rule to which it belongs. When the rule merits particular attention, additional sentences

sentences are inserted either for the sake of further illustration, or to give examples of such faulty expressions as are most commonly used in writing and conversation, which the learner is to correct according to his rule. To prevent mistakes, the examples of bad English are printed in Italics. Such observations as seem too difficult for children, and which could not well be omitted in a regular treatise, are thrown into the form of notes, and may be passed over by the young beginner.

The method which the author pursues, is to make his pupils explain every day a part of the grammar, with the examples in the lessons of parsing belonging to it, till they have gone through the whole. He then begins with the lessons of parsing alone, a part of which he gives to be parsed by the rules to which the figures direct. When his pupils can parse all the examples readily without turning over to the rules, he then requires them to write similar examples of their own composition; which tends to exercise their ingenuity, and habituate them to write their native language with ease and propriety. After this course they parse sentences taken out of Endfield's Speaker, and write them down in the same manner as the two sentences which are parsed at the end of the grammar. His pupils are obliged to learn nothing by heart but the declensions of Substantives and Pronouns, and the conjugations of Verbs. The slavish method of committing a whole book to memory, which is generally done with very little assistance or improvement of the understanding, is totally rejected; and grammar is rendered, what it ought to be, an object and exercise of the intellectual faculties, which are strengthened perhaps more by this study, than by any other whatsoever.

T H E
E L E M E N T S
O F
E N G L I S H G R A M M A R.

1. **G**R A M M A R in general, or universal Grammar, explains the principles which are common to all languages.

2. English Grammar accommodates those general principles to the English language, and furnishes a system of such observations and rules as are necessary for speaking and writing it according to the usage of the most approved writers and speakers.

3. Grammar is usually divided into four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

4. Orthography teaches the true spelling of words, and is generally learned before the knowledge of grammar becomes necessary.

5. Etymology treats of the different sorts of words or parts of speech, and of their derivations and variations.

6. Syntax teaches how to join words together in a sentence.

7. Prosody gives rules for versification and pronunciation; but is seldom noticed in treatises of Grammar.

OF ETYMOLOGY and SYNTAX.

1. **A**S Etymology and Syntax are the chief objects of enquiry in the study of Grammar, and as they are closely connected, we shall treat of both in the several divisions of the parts of speech. We shall first give the Etymology, and then the Rules of Syntax belonging to each class of words.

2. Words are generally divided into nine classes, commonly called parts of speech, namely, the ARTICLE, the SUBSTANTIVE or NOUN, the PRONOUN, the ADJECTIVE, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION, and the INTERJECTION.

OF ARTICLES.

1. **T**HERE are two Articles, *a* or *an*, and *the*. They are prefixed to Substantives to point out and limit their application.

2. *A* or *an* is called the indefinite Article, because it is used in a vague sense without determining what particular person or thing is meant; as, *a child* signifies any child whatever; *a book*, any kind of book.

3. *The* is called the definite Article, because it determines what particular person or thing is spoken of; as, *he is the person whom I mentioned to you*.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS AND RULES OF SYNTAX.

4. The Articles are generally placed before Adjectives when the latter precede their Substantives; as, *an excellent sermon.*

5. When the Adjectives *such* and *many* are joined to Substantives in the singular number, and likewise when Adjectives follow the words *as*, *so*, *too*, and *how*, the Articles are placed between the Adjective and Substantive: Ex. *Such a gift is too small a reward for so great a labour. All the men. How fine the prospect is! Many a man.* This last phrase differs from the phrase *many men*, just as *every man* does from *all men*.

6. The Articles are never set before personal Pronouns, nor in general before the proper names of persons, animals, towns, countries, or districts; because all these of themselves sufficiently distinguish the person or thing spoken of. Ex. *You are inattentive. Alexander's horse was named Bucephalus.* The Pronoun *you*, and the proper names *Alexander* and *Bucephalus*, have no Article before them.

7. We use the Articles however before such proper names as we mean to distinguish in a particular manner; thus, *the Cæsars, were the twelve first Emperors of Rome. Charles the Twelfth of Sweden was an Alexander for bravery.* *Cæsars* and *Alexander* are proper names used emphatically, and therefore have Articles prefixed to them.

8. The Articles are never used before Substantives taken in the largest and most unlimited sense; as, *The proper study of mankind is man. Virtue alone is happiness below.* The Substantives *mankind*, *man*,

virtue, and *happinefs*, are taken in an unlimited fenfe, and are therefore ufed without Articles.

9. *A* is ufed before words beginning with a Confonant, with *y*, or with *h* aspirated; as, *a glove*, *a youngfter*, *a hero*.

10. *An* is ufed before words beginning with any of the Vowels except *y*, or with *h* not aspirated; as, *an apron*, *an oifter*, *an hour*. All the words in Englifh beginning with *h* mute, or not asperated, are, *heir*, *honeft*, *honour*, *hospital*, *hour*, *humour*, and *humble*.

11. This Article is ufed before Subftantives of the fingular number only; as, *a city has been deftroyed by an earthquake*. Plural Subftantives ufed in an indefinite fenfe have no Article before them; as, *Cities have been deftroyed by earthquakes*.

12. This Article is often ufed inftead of *each* or *every*; as, *he has five hundred pounds a year*, that is, *every year*. *I gave fo much a dozen*, that is, *for every dozen*.

13. Before terms of number taken collectively, fo as to give the idea of a whole, the indefinite Article is properly placed, even though the Subftantive following it be in the plural number; as, *a dozen*. *A fcore fheep*. *A hundred pounds*.

14. The definite Article *the*, is fet before Subftantives both of the fingular and plural number, becaufe we can fpeak determinately of many as well as of one; thus, *the child*, or, *the children that I met*.

15. The definite Article is often fet before Adjectives and Adverbs in the comparative and fuperlative degrees; as, *the more learned a man is*, *the wifer and the lefs conceited he ought to be*.

16. This Article is prefixed to the proper names of
feas,

seas, rivers, ships, and of such countries and mountains, as are in the plural number; as, *the Atlantic, the Archipelago, the Severn, the Royal George, the Hebrides, the Alps.*

OF SUBSTANTIVES.

1. A Substantive or Noun is the name of any thing that exists, or can be made the subject of discourse; as, *sun, moon, life, death, virtue.*

2. You may know a word to be a Substantive, when you can make it the subject of discourse; as, *I speak of virtue, of goodness, of the sun, of a man.*

3. Substantives are either proper or common.

4. A Substantive proper is the name of a person, as, *John*; of a river, as, *the Severn*; of a city, as, *Glocester*; or of a country, as, *England.*

5. Substantives common are the names of things in general; as, *a man, a river, a city, a kingdom.*

6. NUMBER. Number is the distinction of one from many. There are two numbers, the singular, and the plural.

7. The singular number speaks but of one; as, *a king, a house, a box, a peach, a loss.*

8. The plural number speaks of more than one, and is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular, or *es* when the word ends in *x*, *ch*, *sh*, or *s*; as, *kings, houses, boxes, peaches, losses.*

9. The following Substantives ending in *f*, or *fe*, form their plurals irregularly by changing *f* or *fe* into

ves; as, *calf, calves. Half, halves. Knife, knives. Leaf, leaves. Life, lives. Loaf, loaves. Self, selves. Shelf, shelves. Thief, thieves. Wife, wives. Wolf, wolves*; and *staff, staves*. All others of the same termination follow the general rule; as, *proof, proofs, hoof, hoofs, &c.*

10. Nouns ending in *y* after a consonant, form their plurals by changing *y* into *ies*; as, *enquiry, enquiries. Lady, ladies, &c.*

11. *Man* and all its compounds form their plurals by changing *a* into *e*; as, *man, men. Woman, women. Statesman, statesmen.*

12. A few Substantives take *en* or *ren* to form their plurals; as, *ox, oxen. Child, children. Brother* makes *brothers*, or *brethren*. These last plurals differ in their signification, *brothers* meaning those who are descended from the same father or mother, and *brethren* those of the same nation or profession.

13. The following Substantives form their plurals irregularly; *die, dice. Foot, feet. Goose, geese. Mouse, mice. Penny, pence. Tooth, teeth.*

14. Some few words derived from the Hebrew add *im* to the singular to form the plural; as, *Cherub, cherubim. Seraph, seraphim*. Some from the Greek ending in *on*, change *on* into *a*; as, *Phenomenon, phenomena. Automaton, automata.*

15. Substantives ending in *us*, and derived from the Latin, form their plurals by changing *us* into *i*; as, *Genius*, (the protecting spirit of a place) *genii. Magus, magi. Radius, radii, &c.* *Genius* signifying a man endowed with superior faculties, follows the general rule; as, *England has had many geniuses.*

16. *Kine*

16. *Kine* and *fwine* are the old plurals of *cow* and *sow*.

17. The following Substantives, *deer*, *hose*, *sheep*, *news*, and *sail* (when used figuratively for a ship) are the same in both numbers, as, *there were twenty sail of the line*. *Sail*, when used for the sail of a ship, has a plural number; as, *the sails were all set*.

18. *Means* the plural of *mean*, notwithstanding the seeming impropriety, is frequently used as the singular number.

19. Some words from the nature of the things which they express, or from custom alone, have no singular number; as, *amends*, *annals*, *alps*, *ashes*, *assets*, *bellows*, *bowels*, *clothes*, *calends*, *creffes*, *entrails*, *goods*, *lungs*, *odds*, *riches*, *oats*, *scissars*, *sheers*, *snuffers*, *tongs*, *thanks*, *tidings*, *viſtuals*, *vitals*, and *wages*.

20. Some Substantives do not admit the plural, such as the names of

Men, as *John*;

Cities, as *London*;

Rivers, as *the Severn*;

Countries, as *England*;

Single mountains, as *Etna*;

Flesh-meat, as *beef*;

Nouns which express abstract qualities; as, *prudence*, *bravery*, *bashfulness*, *ſwiftneſs*, &c. likewise bodily affections, such as, *hunger*, *thirst*, &c.

Virtues, as *generosity*;

Vices, as *avarice*;

Metals, as *gold*;

Herbs, as *grass*;

Corn, as *wheat*; and

Abstract nouns, that is,

21. Nouns of multitude that are always taken in an extensive sense; as, *people*, *clergy*, *laity*, &c. do not admit the plural number.

22. Collective

22. Collective terms, such as, *bread, beer, ale, honey, milk, butter, wax, trash, dust, offspring, rust, foot, wool, &c.* have no plurals.

23. A few herbs, and some kinds of pulse admit a plural number; as, *nettle, nettles; leek, leeks; cabbage, cabbages; bean, beans; pea, peas; &c.* *oats* are always plural.

24. CASES. Although Substantives by their variations mark but two Cases the Nominative and Genitive, we shall find it convenient to mention the Objective Case, particularly when we come to speak of the Verbs.

25. The Nominative Case is that Case which goes before the Verb.

26. The Genitive Case implies property or possession, and is formed by the addition of *s* with an apostrophe before it, or by the preposition *of*. Thus, *the king's crown, or, the crown of the king.* In the plural number there is a slight variation as may be seen below; this Case is frequently called the Possessive Case.

27. The Objective Case is that Case which follows Verbs and Prepositions.

28. Substantives are varied as follows, to express the different Cases and Numbers:

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. and Obj. <i>a king.</i>	Nom. and Obj. <i>kings.</i>
Gen. <i>king's</i> or <i>of a king.</i>	Gen. <i>kings'</i> or <i>of kings.</i>
Nom. and Obj. <i>a calf.</i>	Nom. and Obj. <i>calves.</i>
Gen. <i>a calf's</i> or <i>of a calf.</i>	Gen. <i>calves'</i> or <i>of calves.</i>
	Nom.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. and Obj. <i>a lady.</i>	Nom. and Obj. <i>ladies.</i>
Gen. <i>a lady's</i> or <i>of a lady.</i>	Gen. <i>ladies'</i> or <i>of ladies.</i>
Nom. and Obj. <i>a man.</i>	Nom. and Obj. <i>men.</i>
Gen. <i>a man's</i> or <i>of a man.</i>	Gen. <i>men's</i> or <i>of men.</i>
Nom. and Obj. <i>a child.</i>	Nom. and Obj. <i>children.</i>
Gen. <i>a child's</i> or <i>of a child.</i>	G. <i>children's</i> or <i>of children.</i>
Nom. and Obj. <i>a mouse.</i>	Nom. and Obj. <i>mice.</i>
Gen. <i>a mouse's</i> or <i>of a mouse.</i>	Gen. <i>mice's</i> or <i>of mice.</i>
Nom. and Obj. <i>a seraph.</i>	Nom. and Obj. <i>seraphim.</i>
G. <i>a seraph's</i> , or <i>of a seraph.</i>	G. <i>seraphim's</i> or <i>of seraphim.</i>
Nom. and Obj. <i>a deer.</i>	Nom. and Obj. <i>deer.</i>
Gen. <i>a deer's</i> or <i>of a deer.</i>	Gen. <i>deers'</i> or <i>of deer.</i>

29. GENDERS. There are three Genders, the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

30. All Nouns denoting males are of the masculine gender; as, *a father, a son, an uncle.*

31. All Nouns denoting females are of the feminine gender; as, *a mother, a girl, an aunt.*

32. All Nouns that signify things without life are neuter. Also Nouns denoting creatures whose sex is unknown, or has not been determined by the custom of language, may be looked upon as neuter. Ex. *a house, a stone, a bird, a mole, a worm.*

33. The sex or gender of some Substantives is distinguished by the addition of another Substantive; as,

a man-

a man-servant, a maid-servant; a cock-sparrow, a hen-sparrow; a he-goat, a she-goat.

34. Some Substantives of the masculine gender form their feminine by the addition of *ess*; as, *Baron, baroness. Count, countess. Heir, heiress. Jew, jewess. Lion, lioness. Patron, patroness. Prior, prioress. Poet, poetess. Prophet, prophetess. Shepherd, shepherdess. Tutor, tutress. Viscount, viscountess.*

35. Other Substantives form their feminine by changing the last syllable of the masculine into *ess* or *ix*; as, *Abbot, abbess. Actor, actress. Duke, duchess. Elector, electress. Ambassador, ambassadress. Emperor, empress. Governor, governess. Hunter, huntress. Marquis, marchioness. Prince, princess. Administrator, administratrix. Executor, executrix.*

36. The sex or gender of some Substantives is often distinguished by different words; as, *Bachelor, maid. Boar, sow. Boy, girl. Bridegroom, bride. Brother, sister. Buck, doe. Bull, cow. Bullock, heifer. Cock, hen. Dog, bitch. Drake, duck. Father, mother. Friar, nun. Gander, goose. Horse, mare. Husband, wife. King, queen. Lad, lass. Lord, lady. Man, woman. Master, mistress. Milter, spawner. Nephew, niece. Ram, ewe. Sloven, slut. Son, daughter. Stag, hind. Uncle, aunt. Widower, widow. Wizard, witch.*

OBSERVATIONS AND RULES OF SYNTAX.

37. To express the singular number of any of the words which have only a plural number in use, we add another word; as, *I have bought but one pair of scissors.*

38. Proper

38. Proper names, when used in a figurative sense, or by way of distinction, admit a plural number; as, *there are but few Mecenases.*

39. Some words have different significations in their singular and plural numbers; such as, *Cloth, clothes. Good, goods. Odd, odds. Rich, riches, &c.*

40. When one thing is expressed as belonging to another, then one of the Substantives is said to govern the other in the genitive case; as, *John's house*, or, *the house of John*; *writers' faults*, or, *the faults of writers.* *John's* and *writers'* are governed in the genitive case by the Substantives *house* and *faults*.

41. The same word will on some occasions admit the double genitive case; as, *this is a book of my friend's*, that is, *this is one of the books of my friend.*

42. When a name consists of more terms than one, the genitive is formed by subjoining the *s* to the last of the terms; thus, *his brother Philip's wife*, or, *the wife of his brother Philip.*

43. The genitive *s* is sometimes not added to a Substantive in the singular number ending in *s*, but the apostrophe, as in the genitive plural, supplies its place; as, *for righteousness' sake.* In such genitive cases, whether plural or singular, the apostrophe ought not to be omitted. Ex. *A collection of writers faults*, ought to be, *a collection of writers' faults.*

44. A Substantive comprehending in itself many individuals is called a Noun of Multitude, or a Collective Noun; such as, *army, people, society.*

45. Substantives formed by joining two Substantives into one, are called Compound Substantives. Such are, *seaman, footman, horseman, horseback, woodlark, fishmonger, &c.*

O F P R O N O U N S .

1. **A** PRONOUN is a word used instead of a Noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the Noun.

2. The Pronouns are, *I, thou, he, she, it, aught, self, and one*, which are Substantives; and *who, whoever, whosoever, which, whichever, whichsoever, what, whatever, whatsoever, this, that, other, another, any, none, some, each, every, either, neither, own, such, whether, and same*, which are Adjectives.

3. The personal Pronouns are, the first person *I*, the second person *thou*, the third person masculine *he*, the third person feminine *she*, and the third person neuter *it*. They are thus declined :

Singular.			Plural.		
Nom.	<i>I.</i>	Nom.	<i>we.</i>		
Gen.	<i>my or mine.</i>	Gen.	<i>our or ours.</i>		
Obj.	<i>me.</i>	Obj.	<i>us.</i>		
Nom.	<i>thou.</i>	Nom.	<i>ye or you.</i>		
Gen.	<i>thy or thine.</i>	Gen.	<i>your or yours.</i>		
Obj.	<i>thee.</i>	Obj.	<i>you.</i>		
Nom.	<i>he.</i>	Nom.	<i>they.</i>		
Gen.	<i>his.</i>	Gen.	<i>their or theirs.</i>		
Obj.	<i>him,</i>	Obj.	<i>them.</i>		
			Nom.		

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>she.</i>	Nom.	<i>they.</i>
Gen.	<i>her or hers.</i>	Gen.	<i>their or theirs.</i>
Obj.	<i>her.</i>	Obj.	<i>them.</i>
Nom.	<i>it.</i>	Nom.	<i>they.</i>
Gen.	<i>its.</i>	Gen.	<i>their or theirs.</i>
Obj.	<i>it.</i>	Obj.	<i>them.</i>

4. The other Pronouns Substantive are *aught*, *self*, and *one*. *Aught* has no variation, and is sometimes improperly written *ought*. *Self* makes *selves* in the plural. *One* is thus declined:

Nom. and Obj.	<i>one.</i>	Nom. and Obj.	<i>ones.</i>
Gen.	<i>one's or of one.</i>	Gen.	<i>ones' or of ones.</i>

5. The remaining Pronouns are Adjectives, most of which undergo no variation. Such as *do*, are varied as follows:

Singular and Plural.

Nom.	<i>Who,</i>	Gen.	<i>Whose,</i>	Obj.	<i>Whom,</i>
	<i>Whoever,</i>		<i>Whosoever,</i>		<i>Whomever,</i>
	<i>Whosoever,</i>		<i>Whosoever,</i>		<i>Whomsoever,</i>
	<i>Which,</i>		<i>Whose,</i>		<i>Which.</i>

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom. and Obj.	<i>another.</i>	N. and Ob	<i>other or others.</i>
Ge.	<i>another's or of another.</i>	Gen.	<i>others' or of others.</i>
Nom. and Obj.	<i>this.</i>	Nom. and Obj.	<i>th^{se}.</i>
Nom. and Obj.	<i>that.</i>	Nom. and Ob.	<i>those.</i>

OBSERVATIONS AND RULES OF SYNTAX.

6. Personal Pronouns are so called, because they represent the three different persons used in discourse or writing; thus, *I* represents the first person or speaker; *thou* the second person, or person spoken to; and *he, she, or it*, represents the person or thing spoken of, which is always in the third person.

7. When a Personal Pronoun is joined to a Substantive to betoken property or possession, the Pronoun is to be in the genitive case; as, *my horse*, that is, *the horse belonging to me*.

8. These genitive cases of the Personal Pronouns are sometimes called Possessive Pronouns, and are then looked upon as Pronoun Adjectives. In either view they equally express property or possession.

9. When these genitive cases have a double form, they are differently applied. *My, thy, her, our, your*, and *their*, are used when the Substantives are expressed; as, *my house, thy land, &c.* and *mine, thine, hers, ours, yours*, and *theirs*, are used when the Substantive is understood; as, *this is mine; that is thine, &c.*

10. *Mine* and *thine* are sometimes used before a vowel instead of *my* and *thy*, particularly in poetry; as, *by the greatness of thine arm*.

11. When two or more Nouns or Pronouns are joined in a sentence, the genitive cases of the Personal Pronouns referring to them shall be in the plural number; as, *the King and Queen put on their robes*. *Their* is in the plural number, because it refers to the two Nouns, *King* and *Queen*.

12. If

12. If the Pronouns joined together be of different persons, the genitive cases referring to them shall agree with the first person in preference to the second or third, and with the second in preference to the third; as, *he and I have our objections to it. Our* is in the plural to agree with the two Pronouns *he* and *I*, and in the first person to agree with the first person *I*.

13. Personal Pronouns must agree with each other in a sentence; as, *dost thou not perceive that all will be thine?* As *thou* begins the sentence, *thine* follows. *Your memory is good, but you do not exercise it.* As *your* begins the sentence, *you* must follow.

14. By the complaisance of modern times, we use the plural *you*, instead of the singular *thou*, when we speak to a single person; as, *my friend I am ready to serve you.* In very solemn stile however, and particularly when we address the Divine Being, we use *thou*.

15. The Neuter Pronoun *it* agrees with inanimate objects, or with creatures whose sex is not determined by the custom of language; as, *that house is mine, and it is well built. It* agrees with *house*, which is an inanimate object. *I saw but one bird, and I shot it.* *It* agrees with *bird*, as its sex is not determined.

16. By a particular idiom in English the use of this Neuter Pronoun is authorized on several occasions.— See *Verbs* 109, &c.

17. *It* is sometimes employed to express the subject of any discourse or sentence; as, *you have been*

been ill, and I know nothing of it. Here it refers to the phrase, *you have been ill.*

18. It is often used for the state or condition of persons or things. Ex. *how is it with you? I know it shall be well with the righteous.*

19. It sometimes refers to a Substantive which is understood, and which can be known only by attending to the meaning of the sentence; as, *It is hot*, that is, *the weather is hot.* *It is far to town*, that is, the distance.

20. The Pronoun *self* is joined to the Personal Pronouns to add emphasis to them; as, *myself, thyself, yourself* (when used for *thyself*) *himself, herself, itself*; and in the plural *ourselves, yourselves, themselves.* *Ourself* is used only in the regal style.

21. These Compound Pronouns, *myself, himself, &c.* are frequently joined to the nominative and objective cases of Personal Pronouns, and to proper names when used emphatically; thus, *you yourselves know that these hands have ministered to my necessities.* They often stand at a distance from the Pronoun or Substantive; as, *I would also hear the man myself.*

22. The genitive case of *who* and *which* always stands before the Substantive that governs it; as, *a gentleman whose name I forget.* *Whose* is the genitive case governed by *name.*

23. *Who* refers to intelligent beings, and *which* to irrational creatures and things; as, *I ought to love the friend who has done me a kindness, though she be sometimes*

times guilty of faults which I detest. Who refers to friend, and *which* to faults.

24. But when a question is asked, *which* is to be used both for persons and things; as, *which man do you think the tallest? Which house do you like the best?*

25. *This* is called a Demonstrative Pronoun, because it points immediately to something spoken of. *That* is also a Demonstrative Pronoun, when it points to something at a distance, and it is then only it has a plural number. (See Pron. 5.) When it is not a Demonstrative Pronoun, it has no plural number; as, *the book that you gave me*, or, *the books that you gave me*.

26. The Demonstrative Pronoun *that* refers to the first mentioned particular, and *this* to the last-mentioned; as, *more rain falls in June and July than in December and January, but it makes a greater shew upon the earth in these than in those months. These* refers to the last-mentioned months *December* and *January*, and *those* to the more remote ones *June* and *July*.

27. The Relative *that* refers both to persons and things; as, *have you seen the man that I sent: that* refers to man. *The thing that you ask for is not to be found: that* refers to thing; but it is more properly applied to things than to persons, except on the three following occasions:

28. First, *that* is more proper than *who* or *which*, after an Adjective in the superlative degree; as, *he was the ablest minister that James ever had*.

29. Secondly, *that* is more proper than *who* or *which*

which after the Pronouns *same* and *who*; as, *he is the same man that you saw before. Who, that has any sense of religion, could have argued thus.*

30. Thirdly, *that* is more proper than *who* or *which* when it serves as a relative to two antecedents, the one a person the other a thing; as, *have you seen the man and the coach that I met in the road.*

31. The Personal Pronouns are sometimes used improperly instead of the Demonstrative Pronouns *this* and *that*. Ex. *give me them books; observe them three persons; ought to be, give me those books; observe those three persons.*

32. *What* sometimes includes both the Antecedent *that* and the Relative *which*; thus, *men may impose upon themselves what they please; or, men may impose upon themselves that which they please.*

33. *Other*, when joined to *an* or *any*, may agree with a Substantive in the singular number; as, *another man; any other thing. Other* and *others* agree with Substantives in the plural number, with this difference, that *other* is used when the Substantive is expressed, and *others* when it is understood; as, *envy not others their riches, nor whatever other advantages they may have over thee.*

34. The Pronouns *every*, *each*, *either*, and *neither*, are always singular, and agree with Nouns and Pronouns in the singular number only; Ex. *each of the men paid his share: his* is in the singular number to agree with *each. Neither of the women durst shew her face: her* is singular, agreeing with *neither.*

35. *Either*

35. *Either* and *each* have different meanings. *Either* properly signifies only the one or the other of two things taken separately; as, *I do not like either of the two books that you lent me.* Instead therefore of saying, *he shall not have any of my two horses,* we ought to say, *he shall not have either of my two horses,* or, *he shall have neither of my horses.*

36. *Each* signifies two or a greater number taken separately; as, *he met two poor objects in his way, and he gave to each a shilling.* The following sentences are faulty: *The King of Israel and Jehosophat King of Judah sat either of them on his throne. Nadab and Abihu took either of them his censor. Either in both places ought to be each.*

37. *Each other* ought to be used when we speak of only two persons or things; as, *the two men killed each other.* It is therefore improper to say, *two men ignorant of one another's language.* We should say, *two men ignorant of each other's language.*

38. *One another* is used when several persons or things are spoken of; as, *four men were talking to one another in the street.* The following sentence is improper; *a great number of governments rivals of each other.* We should say, *a great number of governments rivals of one another.*

39. *Every* may agree with a plural Noun conveying a collective idea; as, *every twelve years.*

40. *One*, when it expresses number, as, *I have but one book,* is an Adjective; but when taken in an unlimited

limited or indefinite sense, it is a Pronoun Substantive: Ex. *one is apt to think so*. When *one* is used in this sense it is declined. See *Pron.* 4.

41. *Whether* is seldom used as a Pronoun. When it is, it signifies which of the two; as, *whether of these books shall I choose*.

42. RELATIVES. All Pronouns from their nature may be Relatives, that is, they may relate to some person or thing expressed or understood in the former part of the sentence, which is called the Antecedent; as, *the gentleman called who was at the play last night*. *Gentleman* is the Antecedent, and *who* is the Relative agreeing with it.

43. The Personal Pronouns often serve as Antecedents in a sentence, and have other Pronouns as Relatives agreeing with them; thus, *I whom you despised*. *You that are idle*. *He who obeys not the laws*. *I*, *you*, and *he*, are Antecedents to the Relatives *whom*, *that*, and *who*.

44. In interrogative forms of speech, that is, when a question is asked, the Antecedent is often understood; as, *whom did you speak to?* *Whom* is a Relative agreeing with its Antecedent *person* understood.

45. The Relative agrees with its Antecedent in gender, number, and person:

46. First, in gender; as, *a man called upon me, and he told me*: the Relative *he* is masculine agreeing with its Antecedent *man*. *A woman fell ill yesterday, and she died to-day*: *she* is in the feminine gender to agree

agree with its Antecedent *woman*. *My book fell into the fire, and it was burnt*: the Relative *it* is in the neuter gender, agreeing with its Antecedent *book*.

47. Secondly, the Relative agrees with its Antecedent in number; thus, *the soldiers fled to the town, where they were taken prisoners*: the Relative *they* is in the plural number, agreeing with its Antecedent *soldiers*. *Mathusalem lived 960 years, and he then died*: the Relative *he* is in the singular number, agreeing with its Antecedent *Mathusalem*.

48. Thirdly, the Relative agrees with its Antecedent in person; as, *I who am*: *who* is in the first person, agreeing with its Antecedent *I*. *Thou who art idle*: *who* is in the second person, agreeing with *thou*. *He that calls me*: the Relative *that* is the third person, agreeing with its Antecedent *he*.

49. When an Antecedent has several Relatives in a sentence, the Relatives should be the same. The following sentence is faulty; *the man that came here last week, and who was sick, went away this morning*: the Relatives *that* and *who*, as they refer to the same person ought to be expressed by the same term. The sentence is better thus; *the man, who came here last week, and who was sick, went away this morning*.

50. The Relative ought to point out clearly its Antecedent. The following sentence is faulty; *men look with an evil eye upon the good that is in others, and think that their reputation obscures them*. Here is a confusion arising from *them* and *their* referring to different Antecedents. The phrase is better thus; *men look*

look with an evil eye upon the good that is in others, and think that the reputation of such as are good obscures their own.

OF ADJECTIVES.

1. **A**N Adjective is a word joined to a Substantive to express some quality or circumstance belonging to it; as, *a good girl; a round table; five books.* *Good, round, and five,* are Adjectives joined to the Substantives *girl, table, and books.*

2. Adjectives are never varied but when they express comparison.

3. There are three degrees of comparison; the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

4. The positive mentions the Adjective without any encrease or diminution; as, *strong, wise, happy.*

5. The comparative somewhat encreases or decreases the positive; and is formed by adding *r* or *er* to the positive, or by setting before it the Adverb *more*; as, *stronger, or more strong; wiser, or more wise.*

6. The superlative encreases or diminishes the positive to the utmost degree; and is formed by adding *st* or *est* to the positive, or by prefixing to it the Adverb *most*; as, *strongest, or most strong; wisest, or most wise.*

7. EXAMPLES.

7. EXAMPLES.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>High,</i>	<i>higher or more high,</i>	<i>highest or most high.</i>
<i>Long,</i>	<i>longer or more long,</i>	<i>longest or most long.</i>
<i>Wise,</i>	<i>wiser or more wise,</i>	<i>wisest or most wise.</i>
<i>Kind,</i>	<i>kinder or more kind,</i>	<i>kindest or most kind.</i>
<i>Polite,</i>	<i>politer or more polite,</i>	<i>politest or most polite.</i>
<i>Discreet,</i>	<i>discreeter or more discreet,</i>	<i>discreetest or most discreet.</i>

8. Adjectives that end in *y*, change the *y* into *i* when they are compared; as,

<i>Happy,</i>	<i>happier or more happy,</i>	<i>happiest or most happy.</i>
<i>Lovely,</i>	<i>lovelier or more lovely,</i>	<i>loveliest or most lovely.</i>
<i>Pretty,</i>	<i>prettier or more pretty,</i>	<i>prettiest or most pretty.</i>
<i>Dry,</i>	<i>drier or more dry,</i>	<i>driest or most dry.</i>

9. Adjectives, consisting of more syllables than one, are generally compared by *more* and *most*; as,

<i>Splendid,</i>	<i>more splendid,</i>	<i>most splendid.</i>
<i>Diligent,</i>	<i>more diligent,</i>	<i>most diligent.</i>
<i>Beautiful,</i>	<i>more beautiful,</i>	<i>most beautiful.</i>
<i>Sparing,</i>	<i>more sparing,</i>	<i>most sparing.</i>

10. The following Adjectives are irregular in forming their degrees of comparison, and some of them are likewise peculiar in not admitting the mode of comparison by *more* and *most*:

<i>Good,</i>	<i>better,</i>	<i>best.</i>
<i>Bad,</i>		
<i>Ill,</i>	<i>worse,</i>	<i>worst.</i>
<i>Evil,</i>		

Little,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>Little,</i>	<i>lesser or less,</i>	<i>least.</i>
<i>Much,</i> }	<i>more,</i>	<i>most.</i>
<i>Many,</i> }		
<i>Near,</i>	<i>nearer,</i>	<i>nearest or next.</i>
<i>Late,</i>	<i>later or latter,</i>	<i>latest or last.</i>
<i>Far,</i>	<i>farther,</i>	<i>farthest.</i>

11. *Latter* and *last* refer either to time or place : *later* and *latest* to time only.

12. *Lesser* is so frequently used by our best writers, that Grammarians can hardly venture to condemn the use of it particularly in poetry.

13. Some Adjectives relating to place and situation have only the superlative degree, which is formed by adding the term *most* to the positive, so as to form one word ; thus, positive *fore* ; superlative *foremost* ; *hinder*, *hindermost* ; *nether*, *nethermost* ; *under* *undermost* ; *upper*, *uppermost* ; and *utter*, *uttermost*, or *utmost*.

OBSERVATIONS AND RULES OF SYNTAX.

14. Every Adjective must agree with some Substantive either expressed or understood ; as, *a large garden* ; *large* is an Adjective agreeing with the Substantive *garden*. *The wicked know not the advantages enjoyed by the good* : *wicked* and *good* are Adjectives agreeing with the Substantive *men* understood.

15. The Adjective is generally placed before the
Noun

Noun with which it agrees ; as, *a wise man ; the industrious bee.*

16. But the Adjective, when it is followed by a clause depending upon it, is to be placed after the Substantive ; as, *I have taken a house large enough for my purpose.* The Adjective *large* follows the Substantive *house*, with which it agrees.

17. The Adjective likewise, if it be an epithet of honour, as, *Alexander the Great* ; or emphatic, as, *George the Third* ; if it expresses dimension, as *a wall 20 feet high* ; or if harmony require it, as, *ye powers divine* ; may be placed after the Substantive.

18. Sometimes a Verb, or a clause of a sentence, will come between the Adjective and Substantive ; as, *the men, notwithstanding their distresses, were honest.* *Honest* is an Adjective, agreeing with the Substantive *men*.

19. The Adjective may agree with two or more Substantives going before it ; as, *the king, the queen, and indeed the whole court, were happy.* The Adjective *happy* agrees with the Substantives *king, queen, and court*.

20. Adjectives of number are frequently converted into Substantives, and as such admit the plural number, or have an Article or an Adjective before them ; as, *a million of men. Some hundreds of pounds. Several thousands of guineas.* When one is not an Adjective of number it is a Pronoun. See Pronouns 4.

21. COMPARISON. The comparative degree contains two distinct terms, which ought to be connected by the conjunction *than* ; as, *Socrates was wiser*

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than

than his judges. Socrates and his judges, between whom the comparison is made, were distinct persons.

22. The following sentence is therefore faulty ; *of all the books here, mine has lost fewer leaves.* The comparative *fewer* is here construed with *of* instead of *than*. The sentence ought to be ; *my book has lost fewer leaves than any book here.*

23. In the superlative degree the first term ought to be contained in the second, which must be either a collective Noun or in the plural number ; and the two terms are connected by the preposition *of* ; as, *Socrates was the wisest man of his nation.* Here the first term *Socrates* is contained in the second term *his nation*, which is a collective Noun, or Noun of multitude.

24. The following sentence is therefore incorrect ; *my book has the fewest leaves torn of any other book here.* In this sentence the first term *my book* is not contained in the second term *any other book*. It should be thus altered ; *my book has the fewest leaves torn, of all the books here ; or, of all the books here, mine has the fewest leaves torn.**

* These observations will enable us to account for the poet's mistake, where he uses the superlative degree without observing that the first term ought always to be contained in the second. If we judge strictly by our rule, Adam must be supposed one of his own sons, and Eve one of her own daughters. See Spectator, No. 285. The verses are,

“ *Adam, the goodliest man of men since born,*

“ *His sons, the fairest of her daughters, Eve.*”

A similar observation has been made on the passage in the Emperor Julian's works, where he introduces Trajan, saying : “ *Of all the Emperors who preceded me, I was the mildest to my subjects.*”

25. The

25. The impropriety of the singular number after Adjectives in the superlative degree would be more apparent were we to say, *the best of any man*, instead of, *the best of men*; or, *the wisest of any being*, for, *the wisest of beings*.

26. There is likewise an impropriety in the word *other*, which can never be used for the second term of the superlative degree, because it cannot possibly contain the first. We may say in the comparative, *he is richer than the other*, or, *than the others*; but we cannot say, *he is the richest of the other*, or, *of the others*.

27. The following sentences; *the vice of covetousness is what enters deepest into the soul of any other. A talent of this kind would prove the likeliest perhaps to succeed of any other*; should be thus altered; *Covetousness is what of all vices enters the deepest into the soul. A talent of this kind would prove perhaps the likeliest to succeed, or, the likeliest of all talents to succeed*.

28. The only occasion when *of* may follow the comparative degree is in such sentences as the following, in which the Adjective may very properly be either in the comparative or superlative degree, as the last terms contain the first; thus, *he is the taller of the two*, or, *he is the tallest of the two. Of the two nations France is the more powerful*, or, *of the two nations France is the most powerful*.

29. There is a great impropriety in a double comparative or double superlative; as, *he is a more wiser man than you*, ought to be, *he is a more wise*, or, *a wiser man than you. It was the most strangest thing I*

ever saw, ought to be, it was the most strange thing, I ever saw, or, it was the strangest thing I ever saw.

30. Adjectives which are always understood in the most extensive sense do not admit comparison; such as, *extreme, universal, perfect, chief, right, &c.* Ex. *Taste when brought to its most perfect state; ought to be, taste when brought to its perfect state; or, to its most improved state.* Adjectives of number never admit comparison.

31. Adverbs are sometimes improperly used for Adjectives; thus, *such seeds as are likely to take soonest and deepest root.* *Soonest* is an Adverb and cannot be used as an Adjective. It ought to be *quickest*.

32. Substantives are sometimes used to supply the place of Adjectives; as, *a brick-house; a room-door; a stone-wall, &c.* *Brick, room, and stone* are substantives used as Adjectives.

OF VERBS.

1. **A** VERB signifies to be; to act; or to be acted upon; as, *I am; I beat; I am beaten.*

2. A Verb may be known by its readily agreeing with the personal Pronouns; as, *I sleep, he sleeps.*

3. There are three kinds of Verbs; Transitive, Passive, and Neuter.

4. A

4. A Verb Transitive, or as it is sometimes called a Verb Active, expresses the manner in which a person or thing called the agent affects another person or thing called the object; as, *John struck William*. *John* is the agent or person that acted; *struck* is the Verb Transitive shewing how the agent affected the object; and *William* is the object.

5. A Verb Passive denotes the manner in which an object is acted upon or affected by an agent; as *William was struck by John*. *William* is the object; *was struck* is the Passive Verb denoting the manner in which the object was affected or acted upon by the agent; and *John* is the agent or person who acted.

6. A Verb Neuter denotes being or existing; as, *I am*; or the being in some posture, situation, or circumstance; as, *I sit*; *I stand*; *I lie*.

7. As Verbs more than any other part of speech express the different affections of the mind, they are varied accordingly, and this variation is called the conjugation of a Verb.

8. The conjugation of Verbs comprehends Moods and Participles. Moods are subdivided into Tenses, and Tenses agree with the different personal Pronouns, or with other nominative cases.

9. There are five Moods; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

10. The Indicative Mood simply declares or affirms a thing; as, *I walk*; *I wrote*.

11. The Imperative Mood commands, entreats, exhorts, or permits; as, *go*; *let us read*; *let them command*.

12. The Potential Mood joins some power, as liberty, will, duty, ability, or necessity to the signification of the Verb; and is known by the auxiliaries *may*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *could*, *should*, and *would*; as, *he may read*; *I might walk*.

13. The Subjunctive Mood is known by its being conditional, and having *if*, *though*, or some Conjunction implying uncertainty before it; as, *If he write*; *though he were at home*.

14. The Infinitive Mood is the radical form of the Verb, and is known by its having the sign *to* before it; as, *to read*, *to write*. It is the only part of the Verb that expresses no time; and that has neither number, nor person, nor nominative case.

15. Participles are a part of the Verb that marks a difference of time without having either number or person. There are three belonging to each Verb, the Present, the Perfect, and the Past.

16. The Present Participle denotes the continuance of what is implied by the Verb; as, *calling*; *writing*.

17. The Perfect Participle, which is sometimes called the Passive Participle, represents the action as complete and finished; as, *called*; *written*.

18. The Past Participle marks the action as finished in a time lately passed; as, *having called*; *having written*.

19. There are five Tenses or Times; the Present,
the

the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Preter-pluperfect, and the Future.

20. The Present Tense speaks of the time that now is; as, *I call*; *I write*.

21. The Imperfect Tense speaks of time that passed whilst something was doing; as, *I called*, or *did call*, *whilst you were were at work*: or of time perfectly past; as, *Alexander conquered the Persians*.

22. The Perfect Tense supposes the action completely finished in a time that is not perfectly past; as, *I have called on you twice*, that is, *this week*, or *this day*.

23. The Preter-pluperfect Tense represents the action as finished before a certain time mentioned; as, *after I had called him several times he awoke*.

24. The Future Tense speaks of the time to come; as, *I shall* or *will call my brother to-morrow*.

25. Most Verbs admit a second Future Tense, which represents a future action as completely finished before a certain future time. Ex. *I shall have read my book long before you begin* (that is *will begin*) *yours*. In this Tense the Participle is often transposed; as *I shall have my book read long before you begin yours*.

26. In the conjugation of Verbs certain other Verbs are necessary, which are therefore called Auxiliary Verbs. The chief Auxiliaries are *to have* and *to be*, which are complete Verbs. The other Auxiliaries are, *do*, *shall*, *will*, *can*, *must*, *may*, and *let*, which are Defective Verbs.

27. Before

27. Before we conjugate the Auxiliary Verbs *to have* and *to be*, which are necessary in forming the Tenses of other Verbs, we shall mention a few slight variations that are to be observed in changing the termination of some Verbs.

28. First, when the Verb ends in any single consonant (except *x* and *w*) preceded by a single vowel on which the accent is placed, the last consonant is doubled when a syllable is added to the Verb; as, *forget*, *forgetteth*, *forgetting*.

29. Secondly, when the Verb ends in *y* after a single consonant, the *y* is to be changed into *i* when the termination alters, except in the Present Participle; as, *to cry*, *cries*, *crieth*, *cried*. Present Participle *crying*.

30. Thirdly, when the Verb ends in *e*, the *e* is to be omitted in the Present Participle; as, *love*, *loving*; *drive*, *driving*. From this rule are excepted the Verbs *to singe* and *to swinge*, which retain the *e*; as, *singeing*, *swingeing*, that their Participles may be distinguished from *singing* and *swinging*; the Participles of the Verbs *to sing* and *to swing*. Such Verbs as *die*, *lie*, &c. change the *i* into *y* in the Present Participle; as, *die*, *dying*; *lie*, *lying*; *tie*, *tying*.

31. The conjugation of Verbs is represented in an abridged form, consisting of the first persons of the Present and Imperfect Tenses of the Indicative Mood and the Perfect Participle; as, *love*, *loved*, *loved*. *Write*, *wrote*, *written*. This may be called the abridged

abridged conjugation of a Verb, because it directs us in the formation of all the Moods and Tenses, and determines the nature of the Verb.

32. The Auxiliary Verb *to have* is irregular and is thus conjugated :

Have.

Had.

Had.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,

to have.

Perfect Tense,

to have had.

INDICATIVE MOOD. Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

I have.

We have.

Thou hast.

Ye *or* you have.He, she, *or* it hath, *or* has. They have.

Imperfect Tense.

I had.

We had.

Thou hadst.

Ye *or* you had.

He had.

They had.

Perfect Tense.

I have had.

We have had.

Thou hast had.

Ye *or* you have had.He hath *or* has had.

They have had.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

I had had.

We had had.

Thou hadst had.

Ye *or* you had had.

He had had.

'I hey had had.

First Future Tense.

I shall *or* will have.We shall *or* will have.Thou shalt *or* wilt have.Ye *or* you shall *or* will have.He shall *or* will have.They shall *or* will have.

Second-

Second Future Tense.

I shall <i>or</i> will have had.	We shall <i>or</i> will have had.
Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt have had.	Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will have had.
He shall <i>or</i> will have had.	They shall <i>or</i> will have had.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Let us have.
Have <i>or</i> have thou.	Have <i>or</i> have ye <i>or</i> you.
Let him <i>or</i> her <i>or</i> it have.	Let them have.

POTENTIAL MOOD. Present Tense.

I must, may, <i>or</i> can have.	We must, may, <i>or</i> can have.
Thou must, mayst, <i>or</i> canst have.	Ye <i>or</i> you must, may, <i>or</i> can have.
He must, may, <i>or</i> can have.	They must, may, <i>or</i> can have.

Imperfect Tense.

I might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have.	We might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have.
Thou mightest, couldst, shouldst, <i>or</i> wouldst have	Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have.
He might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have.	They might, could, should <i>or</i> would have.

Perfect Tense.

I must, may, <i>or</i> can have had.	We must, may, <i>or</i> can have had.
Thou must, mayst, <i>or</i> canst have had.	Ye <i>or</i> you must, may, <i>or</i> can have had.
He must, may, <i>or</i> can have had.	They must, may, <i>or</i> can have had.

•
Preter-

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

I might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have had.	We might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have had.
Thou mightest, couldst, shouldst, <i>or</i> wouldst have had.	Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have had.
He might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have had.	They might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have had.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. Present Tense.

If I have.	If we have.
If thou have.	If ye <i>or</i> you have.
If he have.	If they have.

Imperfect Tense.

If <i>or</i> though I had.	Though we had.
Though thou had.	Though ye <i>or</i> you had.
Though he had.	Though they had.

PARTICIPLES.

The Present Participle,	having.
The Perfect Participle,	had.
The Past Participle,	having had.

33. The Subjunctive Mood in this and all other Verbs, except in the Present and Imperfect Tenses of the Verb *to be*, is formed by adding a Conjunction implying doubt; as, *if, though, &c.* to any of the Tenses of the Indicative or Potential Mood, and by retaining the same termination in all the persons; as, *If I have; if thou have; if he have, &c.* See above.

34. The Auxiliary Verb *to be* conjugated:

Am,	was,	been.
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INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, to be. Per. Tense, to have been.

INDICATIVE MOOD. Present Tense.

I am.	We are.
Thou art.	Ye <i>or</i> you are.
He, she, <i>or</i> it is.	They are.

Imperfect Tense.

I was.	We were.
Thou wast.	Ye <i>or</i> you were.
He was.	They were.

Perfect Tense.

I have been.	We have been.
Thou hast been.	Ye <i>or</i> you have been.
He hath <i>or</i> has been.	They have been.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

I had been.	We had been.
Thou hadst been.	Ye <i>or</i> you had been.
He had been.	They had been.

First Future Tense.

I shall <i>or</i> will be.	We shall <i>or</i> will be.
Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt be.	Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will be.
He shall <i>or</i> will be.	They shall <i>or</i> will be.

Second Future Tense.

I shall <i>or</i> will have been.	We shall <i>or</i> will have been.
Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt have been.	Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will have been.
He shall <i>or</i> will have been.	They shall <i>or</i> will have been.

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Let us be.
Be <i>or</i> be thou.	Be ye <i>or</i> you.
Let him <i>or</i> her <i>or</i> it be.	Let them be.

POTENTIAL MOOD. Present Tense.

I must, may, <i>or</i> can be,	We must, may, <i>or</i> can be.
Thou must, mayst, <i>or</i> canst be.	Ye <i>or</i> you must, may, <i>or</i> can be.
He must, may, <i>or</i> can be.	They must, may, <i>or</i> can be.

Imperfect Tense.

I might, could, should, <i>or</i> would be.	We might, could, should, <i>or</i> would be.
Thou mightest, couldst, shouldst, <i>or</i> wouldst be.	Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, should, <i>or</i> would be.
He might, could, should, <i>or</i> would be.	They might, could, should, <i>or</i> would be.

Perfect Tense.

I must, may, <i>or</i> can have been.	We must, may, <i>or</i> can have been.
Thou must, mayst, <i>or</i> canst have been.	Ye <i>or</i> you must, may, <i>or</i> can have been.
He must, may, <i>or</i> can have been.	They must, may, <i>or</i> can have been.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

I might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have been.	We might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have been.
Thou mightest, couldst, shouldst, <i>or</i> wouldst have been.	Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have been.
He might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have been.	They might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have been.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. Present Tense.

If I be.

If we be.

If thou be.

If ye *or* you be.

If he be.

If they be.

Imperfect Tense.

If I were.

If we were.

If thou wert.

If ye *or* you were.

If he were.

If they were.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Participle,

being.

Perfect Participle,

been.

Past Participle,

having been.

35. Regular Verbs are such as form their Imperfect Tense and Perfect Participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the Present Tense ; as, *love, loved, loved ; call, called, called.*

36. The Regular Verb *to call* conjugated in the indefinite conjugation :

Call,

Called,

Called.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, to call. Per. Tense, to have called.

INDICATIVE MOOD. Present Tense.

I call *or* do call.We call *or* do call.Thou callest *or* dost call.Ye *or* you call *or* do call.

He calls, calleth, doth *or*
does call.

They call *or* do call.

Imperfect Tense.

I called *or* did call.We called *or* did call.Thou calledst *or* didst call.Ye *or* you called *or* did callHe called *or* did call.They called *or* did call.

Perfect

Perfect Tense.

I have called.	We have called.
Thou hast called.	Ye <i>or</i> you have called.
He hath <i>or</i> has called.	They have called.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

I had called.	We had called.
Thou hadst called.	Ye <i>or</i> you had called.
He had called.	They had called.

First Future Tense.

I shall <i>or</i> will call.	We shall <i>or</i> will call.
Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt call.	Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will call.
He shall <i>or</i> will call.	They shall <i>or</i> will call.

Second Future Tense.

I shall <i>or</i> will have called.	We shall <i>or</i> will have called
Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt have called.	Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will have called.
He shall <i>or</i> will have called.	They shall <i>or</i> will have called.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Let us call.
Call <i>or</i> do thou call.	Call ye <i>or</i> you, <i>or</i> do you call.
Let him call.	Let them call.

POTENTIAL MOOD. Present Tense.

I must, may, <i>or</i> can call.	We must, may, <i>or</i> can call.
Thou must, mayst, <i>or</i> canst call.	Ye <i>or</i> you must, may, <i>or</i> can call.
He must, may, <i>or</i> can call.	They must, may, <i>or</i> can call.

Of Verbs.

Imperfect Tense.

I might, could, should, <i>or</i> would call.	We might, could, should, <i>or</i> would call.
Thou mightest, couldst, shouldst, <i>or</i> wouldst call.	Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, should, <i>or</i> would call.
He might, could, should, <i>or</i> would call.	They might, could, should <i>or</i> would call.

Perfect Tense.

I must, may, <i>or</i> can have called.	We must, may, <i>or</i> can have called.
Thou ~~must~~ , mayst, <i>or</i> canst have called.	Ye <i>or</i> you must, may, <i>or</i> can have called.
He must, may, <i>or</i> can have called.	They must, may, <i>or</i> can have called.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

I might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have called.	We might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have called.
Thou mightest, couldst, shouldst, <i>or</i> wouldst have called.	Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have called.
He might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have called.	They might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have called.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Participle,	calling.
Perfect Participle,	called.
Past Participle,	having called.

37.* There is another form of conjugating verbs,
which

* The author is not singular in supposing two conjugations of Verbs, the Definite and Indefinite; a division, into which English Verbs naturally fall. For Mr. Harris, in his admired Treatise of Universal Grammar,

which we may call the definite conjugation, because it marks time with greater precision than the form given in the last paragraph, which we have called the indefinite conjugation. The definite conjugation is formed by adding the Present Participle of the Transitive or Neuter Verb to the Verb *to be*; as, *to be loving*; *to be calling*; *to be defending*; and is the same in regular and irregular Verbs.

38. The Verb *to call* conjugated in the definite form of conjugation :

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, to be calling.	Perfect Tense, to have been calling.
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INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,	I am calling, &c.
Imperfect Tense,	I was calling, &c.
Perfect Tense,	I have been calling, &c.
Preter-pluperfect Tense,	I had been calling, &c.
First Future Tense,	I shall or will be calling, &c.
Second Future Tense,	I shall or will have been calling, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Be calling *or* be thou calling, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense,	I must, may, <i>or</i> can be calling, &c.
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Grammar, has precisely marked out this distinction by dividing time into Definite and Indefinite; thus, *I write*; *I am writing*. The former he specifies as an instance of the Indefinite Present time; the latter as an instance of the Definite. The same distinction has been carefully noted by Bishop Lowth.

Imperfect Tense,	I might, could, should, <i>or</i> would be calling, &c.
Perfect Tense,	I must, may, <i>or</i> can have been calling, &c.
Preter-pluperfect Tense,	I might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have been call- ing, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,	If I be calling, &c.
Imperfect Tense,	If I were calling, &c.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Participle,	being calling.
Perfect Participle,	been calling.
Past Participle,	having been calling.

39. PASSIVE VERBS. The Passive Verb is formed by adding the Perfect Participle of the Transitive Verb to the Auxiliary Verb *to be*, through all its Moods, Tenses, and Participles; as, *to be loved*; *to be called*; *to be defended*.

40. The Passive Verb *to be called* conjugated:

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,	to be called.
Perfect Tense,	to have been called.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,	I am called, &c.
Imperfect Tense,	I was called, &c.
Perfect Tense,	I have been called, &c.
Preter-pluperfect Tense,	I had been called, &c.
First Future Tense,	I shall <i>or</i> will be called, &c.
Second Future Tense,	I shall <i>or</i> will have been called, &c.

IMPE-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Be called, *or*, be thou called, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense,	I must, may, <i>or</i> can be called, &c.
Imperfect Tense,	I might, could, should, <i>or</i> would be called, &c.
Perfect Tense,	I must, may, <i>or</i> can have been called, &c.
Preter-pluperfect Tense,	I might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have been called, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,	If I be called, &c.
Imperfect Tense,	If I were called, &c.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Participle,	being called.
Perfect Participle,	been called.
Past Participle,	having been called.

41. IRREGULAR and DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are such as do not form their Imperfect Tense and Perfect Participle by the addition of *d* or *ed*. Ex. *am, was, been. Write, wrote, written, &c.*

42. The Irregular Verb *to write* conjugated in the Indefinite Conjugation :

Write, Wrote, Written.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, to write, Perfect Tense, to have written.

INDI-

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,	I write <i>or</i> do write, &c.
Imperfect Tense,	I wrote <i>or</i> did write, &c.
Perfect Tense,	I have written, &c.
Preter-pluperfect Tense,	I had written, &c.
First Future Tense,	I shall <i>or</i> will write, &c.
Second Future Tense,	I shall <i>or</i> will have written, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Write *or* do thou write, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense,	I must, may, <i>or</i> can write, &c.
Imperfect Tense,	I might, could, should, <i>or</i> would write, &c.
Perfect Tense,	I must, may, <i>or</i> can have written, &c.
Preter-pluperfect Tense,	I might, could, should, <i>or</i> would have written, &c.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Participle,	writing.
Perfect Participle,	written.
Past Participle,	having written.

43. Defective Verbs are such as want some of their Moods, Tenses, or Participles. Such Verbs as want the Perfect Participle want all the Tenses that are formed with that Participle.

44. A list of the Irregular and Defective Verbs, with their conjugations set down :

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Participle.</i>
Abide,	Abode,	Abiden, <i>obsolete.</i>
Am, <i>auxiliary,</i>	Was,	Been.
		Arise,

Of Verbs.

45

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Participle.</i>
Arise,	Arose,	Arisen.
Awake,	Awaked, or awoke,	Awaked.
Bear,	Bore, or bare,	Borne.
Beat,	Beat,	Beaten, or beat.
Begin,	Began,	✓ Begun,
Beget,	Begot, or begat,	Begotten.
Behold,	Beheld,	Beheld.
Bend,	Bended, or bent,	Bended, or bent.
Bereave,	Bereaved, or bereft,	Bereft.
Beseech,	Befought,	Befought,
Beware *,		
Bid,	Bade,	Bidden.
Bind,	Bound,	Bound.
Bite,	Bit,	Bitten.
Bleed,	Bled,	Bled.
Blow,	Blew,	Blown.
Break,	Broke, or brake,	Broken.
Breed,	Bred,	Bred.
Bring,	Brought,	Brought.
Build,	Builded, or built,	Built.
Burst,	Burst,	Burst.
Buy,	Bought,	Bought.
Can, auxiliary,	Could,	
Cast,	Cast,	Cast.
Catch,	Caught,	Caught.
Chide,	Chid,	Chidden.

* 45. The Verb *to beware* has only the Present Tense of the Infinitive Mood, the Imperative Mood, and the Present and Imperfect Tenses of the Potential Mood.

Choose,

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Participle.</i>
Choose,	Chose,	Chosen.
Cleave,	Cleft, <i>or</i> clove,	Cleft, <i>or</i> cloven.
Cling,	Clung, <i>or</i> clang,	Clung.
Clothe,	Clothed, <i>or</i> clad,	Clothed, <i>or</i> clad.
Come,	Came,	Come.
Cost,	Cost,	Cost.
Crow,	Crew, <i>or</i> crowed,	Crowed.
Creep,	Creeped, <i>or</i> crept,	Creeped, <i>or</i> crept.
Cut,	Cut,	Cut.
Dare*, <i>to venture</i>	Durst,	Dared,
Deal,	Dealt,	Dealt,
Dig,	Digged, <i>or</i> dug,	Digged, <i>or</i> dug.
Do, <i>auxiliary</i> ,	Did,	
Do, <i>to perform</i> ,	Did,	Done,
Draw,	Drew,	Drawn.
Dream,	^r Dreamed <i>or</i> dreamt	Dreamt.
Drive,	Drove,	Driven.
Drink,	Drank,	Drunk.
Dwell,	Dwelled <i>or</i> dwelt	Dwelt.
Eat,	Ate,	Eaten.
Fall,	Fell,	Fallen.
Feed,	Fed,	Fed,
Feel,	Felt,	Felt,
Fight,	Fought,	Fought.
Find,	Found,	Found.

* 46. *Durst* does not change in the second person singular. *To dare*, when it signifies to challenge or defy, is a Regular Verb; as, *dare, dared, dared.*

Flee *,

Of Verbs.

47

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Participle.</i>
Flee *, <i>to run</i>	Fled,	Fled.
<i>away,</i>		
Fling,	Flung,	Flung.
Fly †, <i>with wings</i>	Flew,	Flown.
Forget,	Forgot,	Forgotten.
Forfake,	Forsook,	Forfaken.
Freeze,	Froze,	Frozen.
Get †,	Got,	Got, <i>or</i> gotten.
Gild,	Gilded, <i>or</i> gilt,	Gilded, <i>or</i> gilt.
Gird,	Girded, <i>or</i> girt	Girded, <i>or</i> girt.
Give,	Gave,	Given.
Go,	Went,	Gone.
Grave,	Graved,	Graven, <i>or</i> graved.
Grind,	Ground,	Ground.
Grow,	Grew,	Grown.
Have, <i>auxiliary</i>	Had,	Had.
		Hang *,

* 47. The Verb *to flee* ought to be carefully distinguished from the Verb *to fly*; for *a man flees from danger*; but *a bird flies with wings*. It is therefore improper to say, *the bird fled out of the window*, instead of, *the bird flew out of the window*.

† 48. The Participle of the Verb *to fly* is sometimes mistaken for the Participle of the Verb *to flow*, which is a Regular Verb; as, *the lands were all overflown in the winter*, ought to be, *the lands were all overflowed in the winter*. *Overflown* is the Participle of the Verb *to oversfly*, and *overflowed* is the Participle of the Verb *to overflow*, to cover with water.

‡ 49. The Verb *to get*, when used to signify mere possession, is improper and inelegant; Ex. *is that a good,*

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Participle.</i>
Hang *,	Hanged, or hung	Hanged, or hung.
Hew,	Hewed,	Hewed, or hewn.
Hide,	Hid,	Hidden.
Hit,	Hit,	Hit.
Hold,	Held,	Held, or Holden.
Hurt,	Hurt,	Hurt.
Keep,	Kept,	Kept.
Knit,	Knitted, or Knit,	Knitted, or knit.
Know,	Knew,	Known.
Lade,	Laded,	Laden.
Lead,	Led,	Led.
Leave,	Left,	Left.
Lend,	Lent,	Lent.
Let,	Let,	Let.
Light †,	Lighted, or light,	Lighted, or light.
Lie ‡,	Lay,	Lain.
		Load,

good pen you have got? is better expressed thus, *is that a good pen you have?* but it is properly used when it signifies to obtain or to acquire; as, *I have at last got a good pen.*

* 50. The different Imperfect Tenses and Participles of the Verb *to hang* seem to be used in different significations. Thus we say, *they hanged a man*, or, *a man was hanged to-day*. *He hung up his hat*, or, *his hat was hung up*.

† 51. When the Irregular Imperfect Tense and Participle of this Verb are used, they are pronounced short, *lit*. The Regular form is pronounced long, and is more used; as, *have they lighted the candles?*

‡ 52. The Neuter Verb *to lie* is often confounded with

Of Verbs.

49

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Participle.</i>
Load,	Loaded,	Loaden.
Lose,	Lost,	Lost,
Make,	Made,	Made.
May, <i>auxiliary</i> ,	Might,	
Meet,	Met,	Met.
Mow,	Mowed,	Mowed, or Mown.
Must *, <i>auxiliary</i>		
Ought *,		
Pay,	Paid,	Paid.
Put,	Put,	Put.
Quit,	Quitted, or quit,	Quitted, or quit.
Quoth †,	Quoth,	
Read,	Rêad,	Rêad.
Rend, or rent,	Rent,	Rent.
Rid, <i>to free</i> .	Rid,	Rid.
Ride,	Rid, or rode,	Rid, or Ridden.

with the Verb *to lay* (to put or place) which is a Transitive and Regular Verb. It is very improper to say, *Where did you lay last night*, instead of, *where did you lie last night*?

* 53. *Must* signifies obligation arising from some external cause; *ought* obligation arising from duty. They are both used only in the Present Tense, and imply present time when no time is marked in the sentence. In order to express past time they are joined to the Past Tenses of Verbs; as, *we ought to do so now*, and *we ought to have done so yesterday*.

† 54. The Defective Verb *quoth* has only the first and third persons in both Tenses, and always precedes its Nominative Case; as, *quoth I*; *quoth he*.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Participle.</i>
Ring,	Rung, <i>or</i> rang,	Rung.
Rise,	Rose,	Risen.
Rive, <i>to split</i>	Rived,	Riven.
Run,	Ran,	Run.
Saw, <i>to cut with a saw,</i>	Sawed,	Sawed, <i>or</i> fawn.
Say,	Said,	Said.
See,	Saw,	Seen.
Seek,	Sought,	Sought.
Seethe, <i>to boil,</i>	Seethed, <i>or</i> fod,	Sodden.
Sell,	Sold,	Sold.
Send,	Sent,	Sent.
Set,	Set,	Set.
Shake,	Shook,	Shaken.
Shave,	Shaved,	Shaved, <i>or</i> shaven.
Shear,	Sheared, <i>or</i> shored,	Shorn.
Shed,	Shed,	Shed.
Shine,	Shined, <i>or</i> shone,	Shined, <i>or</i> shone.
Show, <i>or</i> shew,	Showed, <i>or</i> shewed,	Shown, <i>or</i> shewn.
Shoe,	Shod,	Shod.
Shall, <i>auxiliary,</i>	Should,	
Shoot,	Shot,	Shot.
Shrink,	Shrunk, <i>or</i> shrank	Shrunk.
Shred, <i>to cut in pieces,</i>	Shred,	Shred.
Shut,	Shut,	Shut.
Sing,	Sung, <i>or</i> sang,	Sung.
Sink,	Sunk, <i>or</i> sank,	Sunk.
Sit,	Sat,	Sat, <i>or</i> sitten.
Slay, <i>to kill,</i>	Slew,	Slain.
Sleep,	Slept,	Slept.
Slide,	Slid,	Slidden.
Sling,	Slung, <i>or</i> slang,	Slung.

Slink,

Of Verbs.

51

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Participle.</i>
Slink, <i>to steal</i> away,	Slunk, or flank,	Slunk.
Slit,	Slitted, or slit,	Slitted, or slit.
Smite, <i>to strike</i>	Smote,	Smitten.
Sow,	Sowed,	Sowed, or sown.
Speak,	Spoke, or spake,	Spoken.
Speed, <i>to hasten</i>	Sped,	Sped, or speeded.
Spend,	Spent,	Spent.
Spill,	Spilled, or spilt,	Spilled, or spilt.
Spin,	Spun, or span,	Spun.
Spit,	Spitted, or spat,	Spitted, or spitten.
Split,	Splitted, or split,	Splitted, or split.
Spread,	Spread,	Spread.
Spring,	Sprung, or sprang	Sprung.
Stand,	Stood,	Stood.
Steal,	Stole,	Stolen.
Stick,	Stuck,	Stuck.
Sting,	Stung, or stang,	Stung.
Stink,	Stunk, or stank,	Stunk.
Stride,	Strode, or Strid,	Stridden,
Strike,	Struck,	Struck, or stricken.
String,	Strung,	Strung.
Strive,	Strived, or strove,	Striven.
Strew, or strow	Strewed, or strowed,	Strewn, or strown.
Swear,	Swore,	Sworn.
Sweat,	Swetted, or swet,	Swetted, or swet.
Swell,	Swelled,	Swelled, or swollen.
Sweep,	Sweeped, or swept,	Sweeped, or swept.
Swim,	Swam,	Swum.
Swing.	Swung, or swang,	Swung.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Participle.</i>
Take,	Took,	Taken.
Teach,	Taught,	Taught.
Tear,	Tore, <i>or</i> tare,	Torn.
Tell,	Told,	Told.
Think,	Thought,	Thought.
Thrive,	Thrived, <i>or</i> throve,	Thriven.
Throw,	Threw,	Thrown.
Thrust,	Thrust,	Thrust.
Tread,	Trod,	Trodden.
Wax,	Waxed,	Waxed, <i>or</i> waxen.
Wear,	Wore,	Worn.
Weave,	Weaved, <i>or</i> wove,	Woven.
Weep,	Wept,	Wept.
Will, <i>auxiliary</i> ,	Would,	
Win,	Won,	Won.
Wind,	Winded, <i>or</i> wound,	Winded, <i>or</i> wound.
Work,	Worked, <i>or</i> wrought,	Worked, <i>or</i> wrought.
Wring,	Wringed, <i>or</i> wrung,	Wringed, <i>or</i> wrung.
Write,	Wrote,	Written.

55. Such Regular Verbs as seem improperly contracted in *t*, are omitted in this list. Ex. *blefs, blest, blest. Disperse, disperst, disperst. Distress, distrest, distrest. Pass, past, past. Drop, dropt, dropt, &c.* which seem improperly contracted, for, *blefs, blessed, blessed. Disperse, dispersed, dispersed. Distress, distressed, distressed. Pass, passed, passed. Drop, dropped, dropped, &c.*

OBSERVATIONS AND RULES OF SYNTAX.

56. AUXILIARY VERBS. The Auxiliary Verbs, as we have seen, are the complete Verbs *to have* and

to be, and the defective ones, *do*, *shall*, *will*, *can*, *may*, *must*, and *let*. These last are never met alone, but are always joined to the radical form of other Verbs, either expressed or understood. For the radical form see Verbs 14.

57. The Auxiliary Verb *to have* is always followed by the Perfect Participle of the Verb, and not by the Imperfect Tense; as, *I have written*, not, *I have wrote*. *I have gone*, not, *I have went*. *I had arisen*, not, *I had arose*. *I shall have driven*, not, *I shall have drove*.

58. This Verb is sometimes improperly used for some of the other Auxiliaries. *I had rather do so*, is improperly said for, *I would rather do so*. *I had like to fall*, is equally improper when used for, *I was like to fall*.

59. The Verb *to be* is necessary in the formation of Passive Verbs and in the Definite Conjugation of Transitive and Neuter Verbs. It is sometimes used with the Perfect Participles of some Neuter Verbs. See Verbs 90. The Verb *to be* is always followed by the Perfect Participle, and not by the Imperfect Tense of the Verb; as, *I was arisen*, not, *I was arose*. *I was driven*, not, *I was drove*.

60. The Verb *to be* is followed in all its Tenses by the Nominative Case; as, *it was I who wrote the letter*, and not, *It was me who wrote the letter*.

61. *Who do men say that I am? Who say ye that I am? Who think ye that I am?* In these sentences *who* is properly in the Nominative, agreeing in case with the Pronoun *I*, which is the Nominative Case to the Verb *am*.

62. But when the Infinitive Mood *to be* follows an Objective Case, it then requires an Objective Case after it; as, *Did you suppose him to be me.* Here *him* is in the Objective Case after the Verb *suppose*, and the Verb *to be* is therefore followed by the Objective Case *me*.

63. *Whom do they think me to be? Whom do you suppose me to be?* In these sentences *whom* is properly in the Objective Case, agreeing in case with *me*, with which it is connected by the Infinitive Mood *to be*.

64. The Present and Imperfect Tenses of the Verb *to be* are often followed by the Present Tense of the Infinitive Mood denoting a future event; as, *He is to transact the business. The ship was to sail three weeks ago.*

65. *Do*, and its Imperfect Tense *did*, serve to mark the action or time of the Verb with greater force and precision; as, *I do assure you it is true. He certainly did die.* They are also used in interrogative and negative sentences; as, *Do you hear me? He did not fall.*

66. *Shall* is used to mark a future time, but varies in its signification in the different persons. In the first person of both numbers it simply foretells an action or event; as, *I shall be wet if I walk in the rain.* In the second and third persons it promises, commands, or threatens; as, *He shall be punished. You shall not go out this evening, because you are naughty.*

67. *Should*, when it expresses regularly the past time of *shall*, resembles *shall* in the different meanings it takes in the different persons. In the first person it foretels something happening in consequence of a supposition; as, *Were that to happen, I should be a sufferer.*

ferer. In the second and third persons it assumes a tone of authority, threatening or enforcing some command after a supposition ; as, *Were it my pleasure you should go and he should stay at home.*

68. *Should* in its other significations does not seem to change its meaning in the different persons. It is frequently used to denote what ought to be, though it may not always happen ; as, *Men should be what they seem.*

69. *Should* conveys an idea of mere conditional futurity after *if* or any word expressing uncertainty ; as, *I am grieved for the simple wretch, for fear they should offer him violence.*

70. *Should* sometimes denotes mere possibility ; as, *How should Prospero be living and be here.*

71. *Should* is sometimes used nearly in the sense of *might* ; thus, *They questioned one another, what the rising from the dead should mean.*

72. The Auxiliary Verb *will* ought to be carefully distinguished from the Regular Verb *to will*, which is a Complete Verb ; as, *will, willed, willed* ; and which denotes authority, pleasure, and choice. It must be owned, however, that these two Verbs on some occasions approach so nearly in signification, that it is difficult to mark the exact boundaries between them.

73. *Will* denotes a future time, but changes in its signification in the different persons. In the first person it denotes inclination ; as, *I will do as you desire.* In the second and third persons it simply foretells ; as, *I am afraid you will repent it. He will do himself harm in that affair.*

74. *Would*

74. *Would*, when it regularly expresses the Past Tense of *will*, and denotes conditional futurity, differs (like *will*) in signification in the different persons. In the first person it implies inclination; as, *I would go if I could*. In the second and third persons it foretells; as, *You would certainly have succeeded, and he also, if you had done as I directed*.

75. *Would* frequently occurs in different senses without any regular respect to time, and without any difference of signification in the persons. It is sometimes used as a pathetic form of wishing; as, *Would you were indeed my mother!*

76. After expressions of wishing and desire, *would* is applied to the object denoting some future event; as, *I wish it would rain*.

77. *Can*, and its Imperfect Tense *could*, denote present power either conditional or absolute, and may be joined to a future or present time; as, *I can do it now or to-morrow*.

78. *May* sometimes expresses liberty; as, *I may do what I please*: permission; as, *You may play*; *may I have a book?* a prayer or wish; as, *Mayst thou, Father of mercies, keep our souls from evil*: or possibility; as, *It may rain*. The same may be observed of its Imperfect Tense *might*.

79. *Must*. See the Irregular Verbs.

80. The Auxiliary Verb *let* is borrowed from the Complete Verb *to let*, to form the first and third persons of the Imperative Mood. It is then used in the different significations of that Mood; which see, Verbs 11.

81. *It*

81. It is often unnecessary to repeat the principal Verb after an Auxiliary. See Ellipsis 21, 22.

82. But the principal Verb, if it be not used in the same construction on both occasions, ought to be repeated. Thus in the sentence, *I saw the book, and I suppose you have*, the Participle *seen* is understood after the Auxiliary *have*; but as this Participle was not expressed before, it ought to have been added; as, *I saw the book, and I suppose you have seen it*.

83. The Auxiliary may often stand at a distance from the Participle to which it belongs; as,

Twilight grey

Had in her sober livery all things clad.

In this sentence the Participle *clad* is at a great distance from its Auxiliary *had*.

84. TRANSITIVE VERBS. A Verb Transitive is known by its having an object or Substantive after it; as, *I love oranges. Alexander slew Clitus*. Here *love* and *slew* are Transitive Verbs, because they have as objects after them the Substantives *oranges* and *Clitus*. Transitive Verbs may be changed into Passive Verbs.

85. Such Transitive Verbs as are used either with or without a Preposition indiscriminately, ought to be used in preference without the Preposition; as, *accept*, for *accept of*. *Admit*, for *admit of*. *Approve*, for *approve of*. *Address*, for *address to*. *Attain*, for *attain to*, &c.

86. This preference is particularly eligible in the passive voice; as, *His present was accepted of by his friend; the magistrates were addressed to by the townsmen;*

men; are better expressed thus, *His present was accepted by his friend; the magistrates were addressed by the townsmen.*

87. Transitive Verbs are sometimes improperly used without an object after them; as, *I must premise with three circumstances.* In this sentence there is no object after the Transitive Verb *premise*. We must alter the sentence thus, *I must premise three circumstances.* For the same reason, instead of saying, *they think to ingratiate with him*, we ought to say, *they think to ingratiate themselves with him.*

88. PASSIVE VERBS. Passive Verbs are known by their being preceded by the object and followed by the agent of the Verb; as, *Clitus was slain by Alexander.* *Was slain* is a Passive Verb, because it is preceded by its object *Clitus*, and followed by its agent *Alexander*. The agent is sometimes understood. See Ellipsis 36; 37.

89. NEUTER VERBS. Neuter Verbs are known by their not having an object after them; as, *I sleep; you sit; he travelled.* The Verbs *sleep*, *sit*, and *travelled*, are Neuter Verbs, because they have no object after them.

90. Neuter Verbs cannot be changed into Passive Verbs, but their perfect Participles are often used as Adjectives; as, *a fallen tree; a departed friend*; and as such are joined to the Verb *to be*; as, *he is arisen; they are fallen.**

92. Most

* 91. As a proof that the Perfect Participles of Neuter Verbs are used merely as Adjectives, we may observe, that when there is an Adjective expressing the idea of the Neuter Verb, the Participle of the Neuter

92. Most Neuter Verbs, when joined to a Preposition, become Transitive, and require an object after them; as, *he winked at his brother's crimes*. *To wink* is a Verb Neuter, and cannot have an object after it; but by the addition of the Preposition *at*, it becomes a Transitive Verb, and requires an object after it. For these Compound Verbs see Prepositions 23, 24, 25, &c.

93. Most of those Neuter Verbs which become Transitive by the addition of a Preposition, may be changed into Passive Verbs; as, *His brother's crimes were winked at by him*. *Were winked at* is a Passive Verb, because it is preceded by its object *crimes*, and followed by its agent *him*.

94. We must remark, however, that these Passive Verbs are sometimes very inelegant; as, *The rock was split upon by the ship*. *They were fallen out with by her*. *She was gone up to by him*. On these occasions Transitive Verbs are to be preferred; as, *The ship split upon the rock*. *She fell out with them*. *He went up to her*.

95. Several Verbs may be used either in a Neuter or Transitive signification, the construction alone determining in what sense they are taken; as, *Birds separate when affrighted*. Here *separate* is a Neuter Verb, because it has no object after it. *He will separate the chaff from the corn*. Here *separate* is a

Neuter Verb is never used after the Verb *to be* as an Adjective. Thus, we say, *he was awake all the time*, when we mean to express the mere circumstance of being awake; but when we use the Verb in a passive sense we then employ the Participle, and say, *he was awaked by the noise you made*.

Transitive

Transitive Verb, because it has an object after it, which is *chaff*.

96. In the definite form of conjugation only, several Transitive Verbs may be used either in a Neuter or Transitive signification; as, *The houses are building. The church is repairing.* Here the Verbs *are building* and *is repairing* are used in a Neuter signification, as they have no objects after them. *They are building a house. He is repairing the church.* Here the Verbs *are building* and *is repairing* are Transitive Verbs, because they have objects after them.

97. In familiar conversation the Particle *a* is sometimes used before these Verbs; as, *the house is a building. The church is a repairing. The lottery is a drawing.* This Particle is supposed to be a contraction of the Preposition *on*. It ought to be omitted.

98. Neuter Verbs should never be used in a Transitive sense. In the sentence, *go, flee thee away into the land of Judah*, the Neuter Verb *flee* is improperly followed by the object *thee*. It ought to be, *go, flee away into the land of Judah. To vie charities* ought to be, *to vie in charities*, because *to vie* is a neuter verb. *To agree sacred with profane chronology*, ought to be, *to connect sacred with profane chronology*.

99. NOMINATIVE CASE. The Nominative Case is the agent of the Transitive Verb, and is known by asking the question who or what in the Verb. The word answering the question is the Nominative Case. Thus in the sentence *Samson slew a lion*, we need only ask the question, Who slew the lion, and the answer informs us that *Samson* is the Nominative Case.

100. The

100. The Verb agrees with its Nominative Case in number and person ; as, *I am* : *am* is the first person singular, agreeing with its Nominative Case *I*. *You were* : *were* is the second person plural, agreeing with its Nominative Case *you*. *George the Third reigns* : *reigns* is the third person singular, agreeing with its Nominative Case *George*.

101. Two or more Nominative Cases in the singular number united by Conjunctions require the Verb in the plural ; as, *Socrates and Plato were wise*. The Verb *were* is in the plural number, agreeing with its two Nominative Cases *Socrates* and *Plato*.

102. When the Nominative Cases are in the singular number and disjoined by Conjunctions, the Verb is to be in the singular number ; as, *Neither friend nor foe has power to hurt me*. See Ellipsis 30, 31. In the following lines the Verb *is* agrees with no less than ten Nominative Cases disjoined by Conjunctions :

But neither breath of morn. &c. See Examples.

103. When two or more Nominative Cases disjoined by Conjunctions are in different persons, the Verb is to agree with the last-mentioned person. Ex. *Either you or he comes to day* : *comes* is the third person singular, agreeing with *he*. *Either he or you come to day* : *come* is the second person plural, agreeing with *you*. See Ellipsis 32, 33, 34, 35.

104. Nouns of multitude which do not admit the plural number and have not the Indefinite Article before them, and such Nouns as are taken in the most extensive sense, have the Verb and Pronoun agreeing with them either in the singular or plural

number; as, *The clergy is, or are, a large body of men* *My people are foolish; they have not known me.* In the last example the Verb *are* and the Pronoun *they* are in the plural number, agreeing with people, which is a Noun of Multitude.

105. The Pronouns *each, every, either, and neither*, though the Substantive to which they refer be in the plural, require the Verb in the singular; as, *Neither of the families was favorable to the people.* The Verb *was* is in the singular number, agreeing with *neither*.

106. Sometimes the Nominative Case and the Verb to which it belongs are placed at a distance from each other; as, *Every tree, therefore, which bringeth not forth good fruit, is hewn down.* *Tree* is the Nominative Case to the Verb *is hewn*; and *which* is the Nominative Case to the Verb *bringeth*.

107. A Noun or a Pronoun joined to a Participle, there being no other word on which either of them depends, constitutes a Nominative Case absolute; thus, *Very few of the Roman writers, he excepted, ever made a great progress in philosophy.* *He excepted* are not connected with any other words in the sentence, and form a Nominative Case absolute.

108. Sometimes an Infinitive Mood or a clause of a sentence is the Nominative Case to a Verb, which must be in the third person singular; as, *To murder is a great crime: to murder* is the Nominative Case to the Verb *is*. *To be discontented in the state we are in, argues a high degree of folly:* the clause of a sentence, *to be discontented in the state we are in*, is the Nominative Case to the Verb *argues*.

109. An Infinitive Mood or a clause of a sentence
when

when used as the Nominative Case in a sentence, may follow the Verb if the Neuter Pronoun *it* be set before the Verb as its Nominative Case. For Ex. instead of saying *To murder is a great crime*, we may say, *it is a great crime to murder*.

110. *It* is sometimes used as the Nominative Case to some tenses of the Verb *to be* interrogatively as well as affirmatively in order to mark an assertion with greater emphasis; for Ex. *It was you that did so* is a more forcible expression than the more simple one *you did so* *.

111. *It* is used as a Nominative Case to certain Neuter Verbs called Impersonal Verbs; as, *It thunders, it rains, it freezes*. They are called Impersonal Verbs, because they are used only in the third person singular †.

G 2

112. Im-

* In this example *it* is not a relative, for there is no antecedent either expressed or understood to which it may refer. Use alone, which has determined the propriety of the phrase, has invariably appropriated this Neuter Pronoun to serve as Nominative Case to the verb *to be* when employed to give emphasis to a sentence.

† The nature of these Verbs is perhaps the same in all languages. The reason of this seems to be that in the different phenomena of nature expressed by these Verbs, we do not distinguish between the agent, which is the thing itself, for example *thunder*, and the manner in which this agent affects our senses. For as languages were formed before men undertook to reason or to enquire into the nature of what they saw, they expressed by the same word the visible agent and its manner of acting, which they always observed united. Hence if we enquire in Latin or Greek for the Nominative Case to these Verbs, we shall find it expressed in the Verb itself. And as this Nominative Case when separated from the ideas of time and action is in the third person as *thunder* or *rain*,

112. Impersonal Verbs in general are not so much used as they were formerly. Instead of saying, *It pleases me, it grieves me, it rejoices me*; we commonly say, *I am pleased, I am grieved, or I grieve, I am rejoiced, or, I rejoice.*

113. The Nominative Case generally goes before the Verb; as, *Samson slew a lion.* But on some occasions it may elegantly follow the Verb; as, *Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have, give I thee.* The first *I* follows the Verb *have* to which it is the Nominative Case. The third *I* likewise follows the Verb *give* to which it is the Nominative Case.

114. The Nominative Case may likewise follow most Neuter Verbs when the Sentence begins with an Adverb, an adjective or some word expressing a circumstance belonging to the Verb; as, *Fallen, fallen is Babylon the great city. Great is Diana of the Ephesians. There came a man to town Yesterday. Babylon, Diana, and Man,* are Nominative Cases to the Verbs *is, is,* and *came,* which they follow.

rain, we see the reason why these Verbs are always in the third person. This remark regards only those Verbs which express the different phenomena of nature; for the other Verbs that put on an impersonal form have a second Nominative Case expressed in the sentence to which they belong. See Verbs 109.

As the genius of our language has appropriated the Neuter Pronoun *it* to supply the place of the Nominative Case on many occasions, so does it likewise before these Impersonal Verbs, *It thunders, it rains,* &c. and we may agreeably to the genius of our language suppose it a relative serving as a Nominative Case to the Verb, and representing the Substantive implied in the Verb. Thus when we say *It thunders,* it is the Nominative Case to the Verb, and is at the same time a relative agreeing with the Substantive *Thunder* expressed in the Verb.

115. In

115. In the second person plural and singular of the Imperative Mood the Nominative Case follows the Verb; as, *Love thou the Lord.* *Thou* is the Nominative Case to the Verb *love*.

116. The Nominative Case is generally omitted in the second person of the Imperative, but it is known by the sense or by some subsequent Pronoun referring to it; as, *Honour thy father and thy mother.* The Genitive Case *thy* shews that *thou* is the Nominative Case understood.

117. In interrogations the Nominative Case follows the Verb; as, *Seest thou this man?* *Thou* is Nominative Case to the Verb *seest*.

118. But when an auxiliary is joined to the Verb, the Nominative Case is placed between the auxiliary and the Verb; as, *Has he done you a mischief?* *He* is the Nominative Case to the Verb *has done*.

119. The Nominative Case follows the Verb when the Conjunctions *if* and *though* are omitted; as, *Were I to advise,* that is, *If I were to advise.* *Had I done so,* that is, *If I had done so.*

120. OBJECTIVE CASE. The Objective Case is that case which is governed by transitive Verbs, and prepositions as, *John saw him.* *We like them.* *Instruction bringeth wisdom.* *Him, them, and wisdom* are Objective Cases governed by the Verbs going before them.

121 Some Transitive Verbs govern two Objective Cases without a Conjunction between them, the one denoting a person the other a thing; as, *He taught them logic.* *Them* and *logic* are Objective Cases after the Verb *taught*.

122. A Transitive Verb has often an Infinitive Mood, a phrase, or a sentence after it instead of an Objective Case; as, *He knows you have been very ill.* The Verb *knows* has after it the phrase *you have been very ill* instead of an Objective Case.

123. Some Neuter Verbs are followed by an Objective Case, not expressing an object, but repeating the idea implied in the Verb, or what grammarians call a kindred signification to the Verb; thus, *He lived a devout life. They fought a good fight. I walked it home.*

124. Such Objective Cases as the above may in general be supplied by an Adverb; as, *He lived devoutly. They fought well.* Or else they may be entirely omitted without altering the sense of the passage; as, *I walked home.*

125. Though the Objective Case is generally placed after Verbs, it may be sometimes elegantly placed before them; as, *The rich he sends away empty. Him they named as the author.* *Rich* and *him* are Objective Cases governed by the Verbs *sends* and *named*.

126. The Pronouns *who*, *whoever*, *whosoever*, &c. if governed in the Objective Case by a Verb, always stand before the Verb which governs them; as, *Whom no man hath seen or can see,* *Whom* is the Objective Case governed by the Verb *hath seen*, and *man* is the Nominative Case to the same Verb.

127. The following rule may determine when *who* is to be in the Nominative or Objective Case before a Verb. When there is a word either before or after the Verb which may serve as a Nominative Case to the Verb, *who* is to be in the Objective; as, *The mas-*

ter *whom I saw*. As *I* is the Nominative Case to the Verb *saw*, *whom* is in the Objective Case.

128. But when there is no other word that can be a Nominative Case to the Verb, then *who* must be in the Nominative Case; as, *Who called here this morning?* *Who* is the Nominative Case to the Verb *called*, because there is no other word in the sentence that can serve as a Nominative case to it.

129. MOODS and TENSES. The Present Tense of the Indicative Mood is improperly used when the time we speak of is past. Ex. *They continue with me now three days*, ought to be, *They have continued with me now three days*, because the three days are supposed to be past. *I remember him these many years*, ought to be, *I have remembered him these many years*, because the years were past.

130. The Preter-pluperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood may often supply the place of the same Tense in the Potential Mood. We may say either, *He had been Diogenes, if he had not been Alexander*; or, *he would have been Diogenes, if he had not been Alexander*.

131. When a Verb expressing a consequence follows the Future Tense, such Verb ought to be in the Present Tense of the Potential Mood, which admits a future signification. The following sentence is therefore faulty; *Ye will not come to me that ye might have life*. It ought to be, *Ye will not come to me that ye may have life*.

132. If the first Verb be in the Imperfect Tense of either the Indicative or Potential Mood, the second Verb ought to be in the same Tense of the Potential Mood;

Mood; as, *Ye did not come to me, or, ye would not come to me, that ye might have life.*

133. But if the first Verb be in the Perfect Tense of the Indicative Mood, the second Verb may be either in the Imperfect or Perfect Tense of the Potential Mood; as, *Ye have not come to me that ye might have life, or, Ye have not come to me, that ye may have life.*

134. The Pronouns *whosoever, whichsoever, and whatsoever*, being in their nature conditional, may have after them a Subjunctive Mood; as, *Whosoever he be that does so.*

135. The Conjunctions *if, though, unless, whether, except, lest, until, &c.* when joined to something that is uncertain; and very often *that* after an Imperative Mood, will have after them a Subjunctive Mood; as, *If a man have committed a crime.*

136. When a Conjunction governs one Verb in the Subjunctive Mood all the other Verbs in the sentence that depend upon the same Conjunction ought to be in the same Mood. In the phrase, *If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there remembrest that thy brother, &c.* the Verb *remembrest* ought to be in the Subjunctive Mood as well as the Verb *bring*.

137. When two Verbs come together, the latter is always in the Infinitive Mood; as, *They seem to have acted properly. To have acted* is the Infinitive Mood, Perfect Tense, after the Verb *seem*. And in the following example, *to hear* is the Infinitive Mood, Present Tense, after the Verb *delight*:

*What wonder then if I delight to hear,
Her dictates from thy mouth.*

138. After

138. After the Verbs *bid*, *hear*, *say*, *feel*, *make*, *need*, *see*, and sometimes after the Verb *dare*, to the sign of the Infinitive Mood may be omitted; as, *I bade him do it*, instead of, *I bade him to do it*.

139. Adjectives sometimes require an Infinitive Mood after them; as,

*I made him just and right,
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.*

To have stood is the Infinitive Mood, Perfect Tense, after the Adjective *sufficient*, and *to fall* is the Infinitive Mood, Present Tense, after the Adjective *free*.

140. The Infinitive Mood is sometimes used for the Present Tense of the Potential Mood. Ex. these phrases, *To bring the matter to a speedy issue*; *to speak the truth*, we are by no means faultless; may be changed into, *That we may bring the matter to a speedy issue*: *that we may speak the truth*, we are by no means faultless.

141. The Infinitive Mood of Transitive Verbs is often used in a neuter sense; as, *They are to blame for so doing*. *I left my books to bind*. *I have a house to build*. *Is there a God to swear by*? *None to pray to*? The Infinitives *to blame*, *to bind*, *to build*, *to swear by*, and *to pray to*, are used in a neuter sense as they have no object after them.

142. The above Infinitives may be expressed perhaps with equal propriety by the Infinitive of the Passive Verb; as, *They are to be blamed for so doing*. *I left my books to be bound*. *I have a house to be built*. *Is there a God to be sworn by*? *None to be prayed to*?

143. The

143. The Infinitive Mood, when it does not mark a difference of time from the preceding Verb, is to be in the Present Tense; as, *He is better than I expected to find him.* Here the Infinitive *to find* marks the same time with the Verb *expected*.

144. But when the Infinitive is to mark a time that passed before the time of the first Verb, then the Perfect Tense of the Infinitive is to be used; as, *He appears to have studied grammar in his youth.* *Appears* is in the Present Tense and marks present time, but *to have studied* marks past time, and is therefore in the Perfect Tense of the Infinitive Mood.

145. An Infinitive Mood may serve as a Nominative or Objective Case. See Verbs 108, 122.

146. PARTICIPLES. Few languages allow so general and so varied an use of Participles as the English. Our Participles, besides their natural signification and power as Verbs, sometimes put on the form of Substantives, and sometimes of Adjectives; they frequently serve as a Nominative Case to the Verb, or as an Objective Case after Verbs and Prepositions. We shall see them undergo these different changes in the following observations.

147. There are three Participles in each conjugation, the Present, the Perfect, and the Past. See Verbs 15, 16, 17, 18. But as the Participles of the Definite Conjugation (Verbs 38.) are not so much used as the others, we shall take no notice of them in our remarks.

148. The Present Participle of Transitive and Neuter

ter Verbs with an Article or either of the Demonstrative Pronouns *this* or *that* before it, and the Preposition *of* after it, becomes a Substantive expressing the action itself, which the Verb signifies; as, *The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for the gaining of wisdom.* The Participle *gaining*, as it has the Article *the* before it, and *of* after it, becomes a Substantive.

149. But if either *the* or *of* be omitted, we should omit both, and then the Participle continues unchanged; as, *The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for gaining wisdom.* Here *gaining* is a Participle, as it has not the Article before it, nor *of* after it.

150. This Participle governs Personal Pronouns and Substantives in the Genitive Case; as, *Much depends upon men's observing the rule, and error will be the consequence of their neglecting it.* *Men's* and *their* are Genitive Cases governed by the Participles *observing* and *neglecting*.

151. This Participle often becomes an Adjective, and as such admits the degrees of comparison. It then denotes the quality of the Substantive without any respect to time, expressing not an action but a habit; as, *A loving, a more loving, or, a most loving father.*

152. This Participle may serve as a Nominative Case to a Verb; as, *Her singing was much approved.* The Participle *singing* used as a Substantive is the Nominative Case to the Verb *was approved*.

153. This

153. This Participle may serve as an Objective Case after Verbs and Prepositions; as, *She dislikes reading.* *Reading* is in the Objective Case after the Verb *dislikes*.

154. This Participle, and not the Infinitive Mood of the Verb, is generally used after Substantives and Adjectives; as, *The art of writing.* *Desirous of seeing.*

155. The Present Participle Passive may serve as a Nominative Case to the Verb, and may have the Definite Article or a Personal Pronoun in the Genitive Case before it; as, *His being heard gave him great satisfaction.* The Participle *being heard* is Nominative Case to the Verb *gave*, and follows the Pronoun *his*, which is in the Genitive Case.

156. This Participle may govern a preceding Substantive in the Genitive Case; thus, *Much depends upon the rule's being observed, and error will be the consequence of its being neglected.* *Rule's* is the Genitive Case governed by the Participle *being observed*.

157. This Participle may serve as an Objective Case after Verbs and Prepositions; as, *The people lamented his being executed.* *Being executed* serves as an Objective Case after the Verb *lamented*.

158. It generally follows Substantives and Adjectives; as, *Ambitious of being seen.* *The will of being pleased.*

159. The Perfect Participle of Transitive and Neuter Verbs often becomes an Adjective when joined to a Substantive merely to denote a quality or circumstance belonging to it, and, as such, admits the degrees of comparison; as, *He is a learned, a more learned, or, a most*

most learned man. The Participle *learned* is here used as an Adjective. N. B. This Participle in Passive Verbs is used only to form some of the Tenses of Passive Verbs.

160. The Past Participle of Transitive and Neuter Verbs may follow a Substantive or Pronoun in the Genitive Case; as, *Much depends upon the people's having observed the rule, and error will be the consequence of their having neglected it.* The Participles *having observed* and *having neglected* follow the Genitive Cases *people's* and *their*.

161. This Participle may serve as a Nominative Case to the Verb; as, *His having killed his friend was always present to his thoughts.*

162. It may likewise serve as an Objective Case after Verbs and Prepositions; thus, *He never repented his having travelled.*

163. The Past Participle of the Passive Verb follows Pronouns and Substantives in the Genitive Case; as, *He mentioned a man's having been burnt some time before by the inquisition.* *Man's* is the Genitive Case governed by the Participle *having been burnt*.

164. This Participle may serve as a Nominative Case to the Verb; as, *His having been instructed was of service to him.*

165. It may likewise serve as an Objective Case after Verbs and Prepositions; as, *He laments his not having been instructed in his youth.*

O F A D V E R B S.

1. **A**N ADVERB is a word added to Verbs, Adjectives, and other Adverbs, to express some quality or circumstance belonging to them; as, *The fire burns well. A truly good man. He writes very correctly. Well* is an Adverb joined to the Verb *burns*. *Truly* is an Adverb joined to the Adjective *good*. And *very* is an Adverb joined to the Adverb *correctly*.

2. Adverbs may be distributed into as many kinds as there are circumstances of an action, a few of which are;

3. ADVERBS of TIME; as, *now, to-day, lately, yesterday, yet, often, seldom, &c.*

4. OF PLACE; as, *here, there, where, thither, hither, above, within, without, out, up, down, on, off, &c.*

5. OF AFFIRMATION; as, *yea, yes, ay, indeed, &c.*

6. OF NEGATION; as, *no, not, nay, never, &c.*

7. OF INTERROGATION; as, *how, why, wherefore, whether, &c.*

8. OF ORDER; as, *first, secondly, next, finally, last, &c.*

9. OF NUMBER; as, *once, twice, thrice, &c.*

10. OF QUANTITY or EXCESS; as, *enough, very, largely, little, much, quite, abundantly, &c.*

11. OF QUALITY or MANNER. This class is by far the most numerous; for if we except those that
end

end in *ly*, most Adjectives may be changed into Adverbs of quality or manner by adding the termination *ly*; thus, *Wise* becomes *wisely*. *Just*, *justly*. *Prudent*, *prudently*. *Brave*, *bravely*, &c. When the Adjective ends in *y*, the *y* is changed into *i*; as, *Happy*, *happily*. *Merry*, *Merrily*, &c.

12. Most adverbs admit comparison. Some regularly; as,

<i>Soon</i> ,	<i>Sooner or more soon</i> ,	<i>Soonest or most soon</i> .
<i>Often</i> ,	<i>Oftener or more often</i> ,	<i>Oftest or most often</i> .
<i>Fast</i> ,	<i>Faster or more fast</i> ,	<i>Fastest or most fast</i> .

13. Some are compared irregularly; as,

<i>Well</i> ,	<i>Better</i> ,	<i>Best</i> .
<i>Badly or ill</i> ,	<i>Worse</i> ,	<i>Worst</i> .
<i>Far</i> ,	<i>Further</i> ,	<i>Furthest</i> .

14. Those that end in *ly* are compared by *more* and *most*; as,

<i>Wisely</i> ,	<i>More wisely</i> ,	<i>Most wisely</i> .
<i>Happily</i> ,	<i>More happily</i> ,	<i>Most happily</i> .
<i>Splendidly</i> ,	<i>More splendidly</i> ,	<i>Most splendidly</i> .

OBSERVATIONS AND RULES OF SYNTAX.

15. Many words in the English language are sometimes used as Substantives, sometimes as Adjectives, and sometimes as Adverbs. Ex.

16. *To-day's lesson is more difficult than yesterday's, but to-morrow's will be more so than either.* Here *yesterday*, *to-morrow*, and *to-day* are Substantives, because they are in the Genitive Case.

17. *He came home yesterday, sets out again to-day, and returns to-morrow.* Here *yesterday*, *to-day*, and *to-morrow* are Adverbs, as they are joined to Verbs.

18. *Much money has been expended.* Here *much* is an Adjective as it is joined to the Substantive *money* to express a circumstance belonging to it.

19. *He is much happier than you.* Here *much* is an Adverb joined to the Adjective *happier*.

20. *Little things are sometimes of consequence.* Here *little* is an Adjective.

21. *Ah! little think the gay.* *Little* is an Adverb joined to the Verb *think*.

22. *Less things have produced great effects.* *Less* is an Adjective.

23. *The English are reckoned less volatile than the French.* Here *less* is an Adverb.

24. *That is the least thing you can do in the opinion of most people.* *Least* and *most* are Adjectives.

25. *Those who are the most learned are in general the least conceited.* Here *most* and *least* are Adverbs.

26. Adjectives are sometimes improperly used as Adverbs; as, *He was extreme unwilling*, instead of *He was extremely unwilling*. *I shall endeavour to live hereafter suitable to a man in my station.* *Suitable* ought to be *suitably*, as it is an Adverb joined to the Verb *to live*.

27. Adverbs usually precede Adjectives and follow Verbs; as, *His style is very correct.* *He writes well.*

28. If the Verb have an Auxiliary, the Adverb is generally placed between the Auxiliary and the Verb; as, *You have often been deceived.*

29. Two negatives convey no meaning in English. Though very inelegant, they are sometimes used instead

stead of one; as, *I can not eat none*, is very improperly said for, *I can eat none*, or, *I can not eat any*.

30. The Adverbs *here*, *there*, and *where*, with a Preposition subjoined, as, *hereof*, *thereof*, *therewith*, and *whereupon*, have the construction and nature of Pronouns, but are not so much used as they were formerly.

31. *Ever* is to be used in preference to *never* when joined to *so* and *such*; as, *Though it were ever so good. Though he had ever such opportunities*.

32. *Nowise* is preferable to *in no wise*; as, *He is nowise agreeable*.

33. *Whether or not* is preferable to *whether or no*; as, *Tell me whether you will go or not. Not after whether* may be omitted; as, *Tell me whether you will go*.

34. The Adverb *otherwise* is followed by *than*; as, *A man cannot otherwise be condemned than by a jury*.

35. Adverbs like Adjectives are followed in the Comparative Degree by *than*, and in the Superlative by *of* and the plural number; as, *He will proceed no farther than he is authorized by his instructions. Farther* is an Adverb in the Comparative Degree, and is followed by *than*. *He came the soonest of any*, ought to be, *He came the soonest of all*, because *soonest* is the Superlative Degree, and requires the plural number after it.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

1. **P**REPOSITIONS are words prefixed to Nouns and Pronouns, and sometimes to Participles, in order to connect them in a sentence.

2. Prepositions are known by their governing the Objective Case; as, *To me. For him. Till to-morrow. Me, him, and to-morrow,* are Objective Cases.

3. The principal Prepositions are,

<i>Above.</i>	<i>Before.</i>	<i>Beyond.</i>	<i>From.</i>	<i>Over.</i>	<i>Under.</i>
<i>About.</i>	<i>Behind.</i>	<i>By.</i>	<i>In.</i>	<i>Since.</i>	<i>With.</i>
<i>After.</i>	<i>Below.</i>	<i>Concerning.</i>	<i>Into.</i>	<i>Through.</i>	<i>Within.</i>
<i>Against.</i>	<i>Beneath.</i>	<i>Down.</i>	<i>Near.</i>	<i>Till.</i>	<i>Without.</i>
<i>Along.</i>	<i>Beside.</i>	<i>During.</i>	<i>Nigh.</i>	<i>To.</i>	
<i>Among.</i>	<i>Besides.</i>	<i>Except.</i>	<i>Of.</i>	<i>Towards.</i>	
<i>Amongst.</i>	<i>Between.</i>	<i>Excepting.</i>	<i>Off.</i>	<i>Upon.</i>	
<i>At.</i>	<i>Betwixt.</i>	<i>For.</i>	<i>On.</i>	<i>Until.</i>	

OBSERVATIONS AND RULES OF SYNTAX.

4. The use of Prepositions is to shew a connection between a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, and the former part of the sentence; as, *He grew warm by walking,* here the meaning of the Preposition *by* is directed to the Participle *walking*, and shews the connection between that Participle and the former part of the sentence.

5. But when the Preposition is joined to a Verb merely to express a circumstance belonging to the Verb, it becomes an Adverb and may be joined to the Verb which it belongs to, or may stand at a distance from it; as, *They drive on at a great rate. Up into the clouds he flew.* Here *on* and *up* are Prepositions used as Adverbs.

6. Sometimes a Genitive Case or an Adjective comes between the Preposition and the word it governs; as, *The vegetable world is described in this day's work.* Here the Preposition *in* is separated from *work* which it governs, by the words *this* and *day's*.

7. *In* is set before countries, and likewise before cities or large towns when situated in the country we are in; as, *He lives in Gloucester, in London, in France, or in Holland, &c.*

8. *At* is set before single houses, villages, and before cities situated in foreign countries; as, *He lived at Pan's Lodge, at Hackney, at Paris, or at Amsterdam.*

9. We say *we are disappointed of a thing* when we cannot get it; and *disappointed in it* when we have it, and it does not answer our expectations.

10. The Preposition *among* always supposes a number of things, and therefore cannot be applied to a Substantive in the singular number, unless it be a Noun of multitude. Thus, *Which is found among every species of liberty* ought to be, *Which is found in every species of liberty. This opinion gains ground among every body; ought to be, This opinion gains ground with every body, or among the croud.*

11. Prepositions may often be suppressed after Verbs: but when a Preposition is understood twice in the same sentence, it ought generally to be either omitted or inserted in both places: as, *They paid it the same veneration as his cross, or, they paid to it the same veneration as to his cross.*

12. One great use of Prepositions in English is to encrease the number of our Verbs by changing their meaning, the same Verb often admitting various significations by having different Prepositions joined to it. Ex. *To give up a project*, is to abandon it; but *to give into a project*, is to undertake it.

13. The Preposition is sometimes prefixed to the Verb, making but one word with it; as, *to readmit, to refit,*

refit, to outdo, to undersell, to undergo, to overrate and to overdo, &c. which are Verbs compounded of the Prepositions *re, out, under, and over*, prefixed to the Verbs *admit, fit, do, sell, go, and rate*. N. B. The Prepositions *re, con, pre, mis, &c.* are used only in the composition of words.

14. But the Preposition generally follows the Verb separately ; as, *to give over, to give out, to take off, to pass by, to wink at, &c.* These Verbs may be considered equally with the former as compound Verbs, though the Preposition may stand sometimes at a distance from its Verb.

15. Prepositions may be placed either before the relative which they govern, or after the Verb which they belong to, or the Adjective which they connect to the relative ; as, *What can this be good for ? or, For what can this be good ? Whom did the people laugh at ? or, At whom did the people laugh ? Whom shall I give this to ? or, To whom shall I give this ?* In compositions of a grave kind the Preposition is generally placed before the relative, but in conversation and writings of a familiar turn it may follow the Verb.*

16. On

* This mode of ending the sentence with a Preposition is an idiom to which our language is strongly inclined ; yet it seems to be studiously avoided of late by many respectable authors ; and indeed it is censured by one of our best grammarians.

It is said to be a violent transposition ; but perhaps untruly : for if we examine this idiom we shall find it to be perfectly consistent with the greatest simplicity of arrangement. The Preposition, when thus placed, is always used to express the relation which the word governed bears to the word governing ; and it appears that to make the Preposition

16. On some occasions the omission of the Pronoun (see Ellipsis 10, 11, 12, 13) and the situation of the Preposition after the Verb, embarrasses a sentence and render it obscure, particularly when a second Preposition follows the one joined to the Verb. The following sentence is faulty in this respect; *He lamented the fatal mistake the world had been so long in using silk-worms.* It is better expressed thus; *He lamented the fatal mistake in which the world had been so long in using silk-worms.*

17. The following sentence may be corrected in the same manner: *These are pursuits which I was never inclined to at any period of my life.* It is better expressed thus; *These are pursuits to which I was never inclined at any period of my life.* By this amendment we avoid the inelegance of the Prepositions *to* and *at*, which meet together in the first Example.

18. Substantives and Adjectives derived from Verbs not followed by a Preposition generally require the Preposition *of* after them; thus, *To know a thing; the knowledge of a thing. To see a thing; the sight of a thing. To abhor a thing; the abhorrence of a thing. To censure others; censorious of others.*

19. But Substantives and Adjectives derived from Verbs that are followed by Prepositions generally re-

sition follow the word governing is as suitable to the genius of our language, as to place it before the word governed. It is true that the contrary custom is observed in the learned languages; but this can never be urged as a rule in English grammar. The idiom in question universally prevails in conversation, and is every where to be found in the writings of our best authors.

quire

quire the same Prepositions after them that follow the Verbs from which they are formed ; thus, *in compliance with your request*, is proper because we say, *to comply with a request*.

20. Different Prepositions are invariably joined to different Verbs, as may be seen in the few examples that follow :

To abide with a person in or at a place.

To accuse, to acquit, or to convict a person of a crime.

To adapt to.

To bestow a thing upon a person.

To call or wait on a person and at a place.

To condescend to.

To congratulate a person on a thing, or that something has succeeded.

To denounce war against.

To depart from.

To depend on or upon.

To derogate from. To detract from.

To desist from.

To devolve upon.

To die of illness, or by some calamity or instrument.

To differ from a person in opinion or resemblance.

To differ with a person, that is, to quarrel.

To dissent from.

To intrust a person with something, or, to intrust something to another.

To insist on or upon a thing.

To lay hold, or take hold on a thing.

To prevail upon a person, that is, to persuade a person.

To

To prevail over a person, that is, to get the better.

To profit by a thing.

To provide one with food.

To reconcile a person to a thing.

To restore to favour.

To swerve from duty.

To think of a thing.

To value ourselves upon, and others for some good quality.

21. Substantives, Adjectives, and Adverbs, that are not derived from Verbs or that vary from them, are regularly followed by their respective Prepositions; as,

Agreeable to, agreeably to.

Averse to a thing. Aversion to a thing.

Conformable to. Conformably to.

Consequent to or upon.

Consistent with. Consistently with.

Consonant to. Consonantly to.

Conversant with persons and in things.

Expert at, or in.

Glad of, or at.

An indemnity for past offences.

Liable to. A regard to, or for. An esteem for.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

1. **C**ONJUNCTIONS are a part of speech that shews a connection between two sentences, or that unites in a sentence the different members of which it is composed.

2. Con-

2. Conjunctions are known by their connecting words together without having a government of cases.

3. The principal Conjunctions are :

<i>Albeit.</i>	<i>Even.</i>	<i>Nevertheless.</i>	<i>Therefore.</i>
<i>Also.</i>	<i>However.</i>	<i>Nor.</i>	<i>Thereupon.</i>
<i>Although.</i>	<i>If.</i>	<i>Notwithstanding.</i>	<i>Unless.</i>
<i>And.</i>	<i>Lest.</i>	<i>Or.</i>	<i>Whereas.</i>
<i>As.</i>	<i>Likewise.</i>	<i>Otherwise.</i>	<i>Whereupon.</i>
<i>Because.</i>	<i>Moreover.</i>	<i>Than.</i>	<i>Whether.</i>
<i>But.</i>	<i>Namely.</i>	<i>Though.</i>	<i>Yet.</i>
<i>Else.</i>			

4. *There is a mean in all things. Even virtue itself has its stated limits.* The Conjunction *even* shews the connection between these two sentences.

5. *You shall have it, as you desire it.* *As* is a Conjunction connecting the two members, *You shall have it*---*you desire it*, and forming them into one sentence.

OBSERVATIONS AND RULES OF SYNTAX.

6. Many words belonging to the other parts of speech are sometimes used as Conjunctions ; namely, *both*, an Adjective ; *either*, *neither*, *that*, Pronouns ; *then*, *again*, Adverbs ; *before*, *since*, *for*, *till*, and *until*, which are Prepositions.

7. When the same word is used sometimes as a Conjunction and sometimes as an Adverb or Preposition, the class it should be referred to, can be known only by attending to the signification of the word? Ex. *Both houses are sold* : here *both* is an Adjective because it is joined to the Substantive *houses*. *I choose both to hear and*

and see: here *both* is a Conjunction joining with emphasis the Verb *choose* to the Verbs *hear* and *see*.

8. *You shall have either horse you like*. Here *either* is a Pronoun Adjective joined to *horse*. *He will either stay at home or go out*. Here *either* is a Conjunction corresponding to *or*.

9. Conjunctions may sometimes be placed in different parts of a sentence. Ex. *As you desire it, you shall have it*, is equivalent to, *You shall have it, as you desire it*.

10. Conjunctions join the same cases together; as, *I saw no other than him and her*. *Him* and *her* are Objective Cases after *than*, because *other* is in the Objective Case before it. *There was no other than he and she*. *He* and *she* are in the Nominative Case after *than*, because *other* is in the Nominative Case before it.

11. Grammarians allow one exception to this rule in the relative *who*, which has been used by our poets in the Objective Case after the Conjunction *than* preceded by a Nominative; as,

*Which when Beelzebub perceived, than whom,
Satan except, none higher sat.*

12. The Case which ought to follow Conjunctions, is best known by completing the sentence. See Ellipsis 14, 15, 16, 18, 38, 39.

13. As Conjunctions always connect together words of a like kind, as Substantives to Substantives, Verbs to Verbs, &c. they ought to be placed as near as possible

fible to the words which they connect. In the following example the arrangement is erroneous : *Which neither have storehouse nor barn.* As *neither* does not refer to the Verb *have*, but to the Substantive *storehouse*, the sentence ought to run thus ; *Which have neither storehouse nor barn.*

14. Conjunctions, when not used singly, correspond to Pronouns or to other Conjunctions. Ex.

15. *Though* and *although* are followed by *yet* or *nevertheless* ; as, *Although she be young, yet, she is not handsome.* We may observe that it is more elegant to omit one of these Conjunctions when the sense will permit ; as, *Though she be young, she is not handsome* ; or, *She is young, yet she is not handsome.*

16. *Whether* is followed by *or*. See Examples.

17. *Either* by *or* ; but in poetry *either* is generally supplied by *or*.

18. *No* and *not* by *nor*.

19. *Never* by *nor*.

20. *Neither* by *nor* ; in poetry *neither* is on this occasion supplied by *nor*.

21. *As* by *as* expressing comparison.

22. *As* by *so* expressing comparison.

23. *So* by *as* denoting comparison.

24. The Pronoun *other* is followed by *than* or *but*.

25. The Pronoun *same* by *that*.

26. *So* by *that* expressing a consequence.

27. The

27. The Pronoun *such* by *that* expressing a consequence.

28. *Such* by *as* denoting comparison.

29. No Conjunction is connected with so many various idioms as the Conjunction *as*. After *so* and *such* it frequently represents a Relative and serves as a Nominative or Objective Case. Ex. *They make so deep an impression on the mind, as is apt to bend it wholly one way* : here *as* is used as Nominative Case to the Verb *is*. See Ellipsis 43, 44.

30. *As* used singly often implies an idea of likeness or comparison.

31. *As* has often the signification of *while* or *when*.

32. It has also the force of *since*, *for*, or *because* denoting a reason.

33. *As* may be followed by an Infinitive Mood ; Ex. *Where it lies so thick as to produce confusion. He gave him so much wine as to rob him of his reason.* The last Infinitive may be changed into the Imperfect of the Indicative ; as, *He gave him so much wine as robbed him of his reason.* See Ellipsis 45, 46.

34. *Who* or *which* should not be used after *such*, and *so* instead of *as*. The following example is faulty ; *There was no man so sanguine, who did not apprehend some ill consequence from the change.* It ought to be either, *There was no man so sanguine as not to apprehend,* &c. or, *There was no man, how sanguine soever, who did not apprehend some ill consequence from the change.*

35. But we must carefully observe that the Conjunction *as* should never be used in the sense of a Re-

lative except after the words *so* and *such*. In the following example *as* is very improper; *The book as you lent me is lost*. It ought to be, *The book that, or which, you lent me is lost*.

36. *That* is a Pronoun when it is joined to a Substantive; as, *That book; that man*: or when it can be changed into *who, whom, or which*; as, *I have still the horse that (or which) you sold me*. But on all other occasions it is a Conjunction, serving to connect the different members of a sentence; as, *I was sorry to hear that you were ill*. On these occasions it is frequently omitted. See Ellipsis 28, 29.

37. The Relative *that* is improperly used instead of *such* before *as*. *If he were truly that scarecrow, as he is now commonly painted*, ought to be, *If he were truly such a scarecrow, as he is now commonly painted*.

38. *For as much* and *in as much* are Compound Conjunctions and have nearly the same signification with *since* and *because*; thus, *For as much as (that is, since) we have heard it seemed good, &c. I speak to the Gentiles in as much as (that is, because) I am the Apostle of the Gentiles*.

39. There are several phrases which are used as Conjunctions. Ex. *Add to this. In like manner. On the contrary. In short. To proceed. To return. To conclude, &c.*

OF INTERJECTIONS.

INTERJECTIONS are unconnected words in a sentence that express some sudden emotion of the mind, and are followed by a note of admiration. Such

Such are, *Oh! Ah! Alack! Alas! Lo! Hem! Hush! Huzza! Fy! &c.*

2. These may be called original Interjections because they are never used in any other meaning. But many of the other parts of speech, when used to express any sudden passion of the mind, may become Interjections. Ex. *Heavens! Horrid! Amazing! Dear me! See! See! Hark! Strangely done! Woe is me! &c.*

OBSERVATIONS AND RULES OF SYNTAX.

3. As Interjections are the peculiar expressions of passion, they are often prefixed to the first and second Personal Pronouns, on which occasions they seem to have a government of cases, governing the first person in the Objective and the second in the Nominative Case; as, *Ah me! Oh me! Dear me! Woe is me! Ah thou wretch!*

Oh thou! that reignest in the highest Heavens.

4. As Interjections express fully by themselves the speaker's immediate state of mind, they are grammatically unconnected with the sentence which they belong to. Yet they often give a turn, a meaning, and force to every word of a whole sentence, which the passage could never have acquired by any other means.

OF ELLIPSIS.

ELLIPSIS in Grammar is the omission of one or more words that are necessary for the grammatical construction of a sentence, though not for rendering it intelligible. This figure ought to be well understood by those who learn Grammar, for without a knowledge of it, few complex sentences can be parsed.

The use of Ellipsis is to express our thoughts concisely. We should however be so far cautious in using it, as not to obscure the sense of what we say.

ELLIPSIS of the ARTICLE. 1. *A man, woman, and child*; that is, if we supply the Ellipsis of the article, *A man, a woman, and a child*. 2. *The day, hour, and year being known*; that is, *The day, the hour, and the year being known*.

Of the SUBSTANTIVE. 3. *A learned and good man*; that is, *A learned man and a good man*. 4. *The laws of God and of man*; that is, *The laws of God and the laws of man*. 5. *St. Paul's*; that is, *St. Paul's church*. 6. *The wise and prudent listen to instruction*; that is, *Wise men and prudent men listen to instruction*.

Of the ADJECTIVE. 7. *Great wealth and power*; that is, *Great wealth and great power*.

Of the PRONOUN. 8. *I love and fear him*; that is, *I love him and I fear him*. 9. *My house and lands*; that is, *My house and my lands*. 10. *This is the man they hate*; that is, *This is the man whom they hate*. 11. *These are the goods they bought*; that is, *These are the goods which they bought*. 12. *In the posture I lay*; that

that is, *In the posture in which I lay.* 13. *It was he the people laughed at; that is, It was he whom the people laughed at.*

Of the VERB. 14. *You are taller than I; that is, You are taller than I am.* 15. *You read better than she; that is, You read better than she reads.* 16. *I saw him and her; that is, I saw him and I saw her.* 17. *He was old and crafty; that is, He was old and he was crafty.* 18. *She and I will read; that is, She will read and I will read.* 19. *Thou shalt return and obey the Lord; that is, Thou shalt return and thou shalt obey the Lord.* 20. *I have heard and seen him; that is, I have heard him and I have seen him.* 21. *I have read that author, but you have not; that is, I have read that author, but you have not read that author.* 22. *He loves not plays as thou dost, Anthony; that is, He loves not plays as thou dost love plays, Anthony.*

Of the ADVERB. 23. *She reads and writes well; that is, She reads well and she writes well.* 24. *She is a most agreeable and entertaining companion; that is, She is a most agreeable companion and she is a most entertaining companion.*

Of the PREPOSITION. 25. *Near her and him; that is, Near her and near him.* 26. *Give me some apples; that is, Give to me some apples.*

Of the CONJUNCTION. 27. *He, you, they, and I; that is, He and you, and they and I.* 28. *He said he would go; that is, He said that he would go.* 29. *You told me you were well; that is, You told me that you were well.*

PROMISCUOUS EXAMPLES. 30. *Neither friend nor foe has power to hurt me; that is, Neither friend*

friend has power to hurt me, nor foe has power to hurt me. 31. Either he or she is to come; that is, Either he is to come, or she is to come. 32. Either you or he comes to-day; that is, Either you come to-day, or he comes to-day. 33. Either he or you come to-day; that is, Either he comes to-day, or you come to-day. 34. Neither he nor I go; that is, Neither he goes nor I go. 35. Neither I nor he goes; that is, Neither I go nor he goes. 36. He is supposed to be rich; that is, He is supposed by the world to be rich. 37. It was thought that he would not recover; that is, It was thought by his friends that he would not recover. 38. I saw no other there but him; that is, I saw no other there, but I saw him there. 39. There was no other in the parlour but he; that is, There was no other in the parlour, but he was in the parlour. 40. It is more elegantly expressed by Solomon than him; that is, It is more elegantly expressed by Solomon than it is expressed by him. 41. You love her better than I do; that is, You love her better than I love her. 42. You love her better than me; that is, You love her better than you love me. 43. This is not such wine as I used to have; that is, This is not such wine as that wine was which I used to have. 44. They make so deep an impression on the mind as is apt to bend it wholly one way; that is, They make so deep an impression on the mind, as that such impression is apt to bend it wholly one way. 45. Where it lies so thick as to produce confusion; that is, Where it lies so thick as to be thick enough to produce confusion. 46. He gave him so much wine as to rob him of his reason; that is, He gave to him so much wine, as that the wine was sufficient to rob him of his reason.

A L I S T O F

ALL the examples given in the Grammar, with new examples added for the better illustration of the rules. The whole is intended for lessons of parsing. The examples printed in italics contain such faulty expressions as are most commonly used in conversation, which are to be corrected according to the rules given in the paragraphs to which the figures refer. The Examples followed by *or may* be expressed two ways with equal propriety.

EXAMPLES of the ARTICLES.

	Paragraphs.
A child. A book. A house. A man.	2
He is the person whom I mentioned to you.	3
The book you lent me is on the window.	
An excellent sermon. The better day, the better deed.	4
Such a gift is too small a reward for so great a labour.	5
All the men. How fine the prospect is!	
Many a man <i>or</i> many men. Every man <i>or</i> all men.	6
You are inattentive.	
Alexander's horse was named Bucephalus.	
Glocester is situated in Glocestershire.	
The Cæsars were the twelve first Emperors of Rome	7
Charles XII. of Sweden was an Alexander for bravery.	
The proper study of mankind is man.	8
Virtue alone is happiness below.	
Goodness and justice are attributes of the Divine Being.	

God

God hath given reason to a man to be a light to him.

A glove. A youngster. A hero

9

It is an strange thing. I have an history to read.

When an historian is blameable.

An apron. An oister. An hour.

10

I will come in a hour. He did me a honour.

She is a humorfome child.

The safe retreat of health and peace,

A humble cottage stood.

A hospital was founded by a honest man.

He died without a heir to succeed him.

A city has been destroyed by an earthquake.

11

*I have read an author that compares a ragged coin to
a tattered colours.*

Cities have been destroyed by earthquakes.

He has five hundred pounds a year.

12

I gave fo much a dozen.

There died two hundred men a day.

A dozen. A score sheep. A hundred pounds.

13

A thoufand years.

They had only a few small fishes.

The leopard has in its skin a great many spots.

The child or the children that I met.

14

The more learned a man is, the wifer and the less
conceited he ought to be.

15

The Atlantic. The Archipelago. The Severn.

The Royal George. The Hebrides. The Alps.

The Cotswold-Hills. The Floridas. The West

Indias, &c.

16

EXAMPLES of the SUBSTANTIVES.

Sun. Moon. Life. Death. Virtue.

1

I fpeak of virtue, of goodnefs, of the fun, of a
man.

2

John

Lessons of Parfing.

95

John ; the Severn ; Gloucester ; England.	4
A man ; a river ; a city ; a kingdom.	5
A king ; a house ; a box ; a peach ; a loss ; a dash.	7
A coach ; a proof ; a hoof.	
Kings ; houses , boxes ; peaches ; losses ; dashes.	8
Coaches ; proofs ; hoofs.	
<i>How many knives are in the case.</i>	9
<i>A number of loafs. I saw several calfs.</i>	
<i>Many lifes were lost. The leafs were blown about.</i>	
<i>Thiefs often carry staffs. They did it themselves.</i>	
Enquiry, enquiries. Lady, ladies.	10
<i>Many enquirys were made about ferrys.</i>	
<i>Some ladys gathered the cherrys.</i>	
Man, men. Woman, women. Statesman, states-	
men.	11
<i>I saw some farmers and husbandmans.</i>	
<i>He sold all his oxes.</i>	12
<i>Gooses are very filly birds. The river is ten foot deep.</i>	13
Cherub, Cherubim. Seraph, Seraphim.	14
Genii are much spoken of in the Arabian Nights.	15
England has had many great geniuses.	
Cow, cows or kine. Sow, fows or swine.	16
There were twenty sail of the line.	17
The sails were all set.	
John. London. The Severn. England. Etna.	
Beef. Generosity, &c.	20
<i>Peoples are very foolish sometimes.</i>	21
Bread Beer. Ale. Honey. Milk. Butter, &c.	22
Nettle, nettles. Leek, leeks. Cabbage, cab-	
bages, &c.	23
The King's Crown or the Crown of the King.	26
The Queen's Palace or the Palace of the Queen.	

A fa-

A father. A son. An uncle.	30
A mother. A girl. An aunt.	31
A house. A stone. A bird. A mole. A worm.	32
A man servant, a maid servant. A cock sparrow, a hen sparrow. A he goat, a she goat.	33
Baron, Barones. Count, Countess.	34
Bachelor, maid. Boar, sow. Boy, girl, &c.	36
I have bought but one pair of scissors.	37
I have read one of the annals of Tacitus.	
<i>I bought a scissors and a snuffers.</i>	
<i>I want a bellows and a tongs.</i>	
There are but few Mecenas.	38
Cloth, clothes. Good, goods. Odd, odds. Rich, riches.	39
John's house, or, &c. Milton's poems, or, &c.	40
Writers' faults, or, the faults of writers.	
This is a book of my friend's, or, &c.	41
His brother Philip's wife, or, &c.	42
For righteousness' sake, or, &c.	43
<i>A collection of writers faults.</i>	
Army, people, society, nation, company, clergy.	44
Seaman. Footman. Horseman. Horseback.	
Woodlark. Fishmonger.	45

EXAMPLES of the PRONOUNS.

I. Thou. He. She. It.	3
My horse, or, &c. Your house, or, &c.	7
My house. Thy land. Our horse.	9
This is mine. That is thine. This horse is ours.	
By the greatness of thine arm.	10
The King and Queen put on their robes.	11
He	

Lessons of Parsing in Pronouns. 97

He and I have our objections to it. 12

Have you and she your books?

Dost thou not perceive that all will be yours. 13

Your memory is good, but thou dost not exercise it.

Thy sister came this morning to see you.

My friend, I am ready to serve you. 14

That house is mine, and it is well built. 15

I saw but one bird, and I shot it.

I lost my cane; find him for me; here he is.

You have been ill, and I knew nothing of it. 17

How is it with you? 18

I know it shall be well with the righteous.

It is with my vineyard, as it is with the barren heath.

It is hot. It is cold. Is it far to town? 19

Myself, thyself, yourself, himself, herself, &c. 20

You yourselves know that these hands have ministered to my necessities 21

I would also hear the man myself.

A gentleman whose name I forget. 22

That forbidden tree whose mortal taste.

I ought to love the friend who has done me a kindness, though she be sometimes guilty of faults, which I detest. 23

The man which I met yesterday.

That ingenious nation who has done so much honour to modern literature.

The person which you speak of

Which man do you think the tallest. 24

Which house do you like the best.

The book that you gave me, or &c. 25

More rain falls in June and July than in December and January, but it makes a greater shew upon the earth in these than in those months. 26

98 Lessons of Parsing in Pronouns.

“ In poets as true genius is but rare,

“ True taste as feldom is the Critic’s share :

“ Both must alike from Heaven derive their light,

“ These born to judge, as well as those to write.

Have you seen the man that I sent? 27

'The thing that you ask for is not to be found.

He was the ablest Minister that James ever had 28

He is the same man that you saw before. 29

Who, that has any sense of religion, could have argued thus.

Have you seen the man and the coach that I met
in the road.

Give me them books. Observe them three persons 31

Men may impose upon themselves what they please,
or &c. 32

Another man. Any other thing. 33

Envy not others their riches, nor whatever other advantages they may have over thee.

Each of the men paid his share. 34

Neither of the women durst shew her face.

The kings sat, each upon their throne.

Every one of them drew their swords.

I do not like either of the two books you lent me. 35

He shall not have any of my two horses.

It succeeded better than in any of the two former cases.

He met two poor objects in his way, and he gave to each a shilling. 36

*The king of Israel and Jehosaphat king of Judah sat
either of them on his throne.*

Nadab and Abihu took either of them his Censor.

The two men killed each other. 37

Two men ignorant of one another's language.

Where two things are compared to one another.

These

Lessons of Parsing in Pronouns. 99

These two opinions are entirely consistent with one another.

The characters of Corneille and Racine are happily contrasted with one another.

The close relation of any two words to one another in meaning.

Four men were talking to one another in the street. 38

A great number of governments rivals of each other.

A multitude of men might communicate their wants and intentions to each other.

So great a variety of objects could not be distinguished from each other.

Every twelve years. 39

I have but one book. 40

One is apt to think so.

One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease.

Whether of these books shall I choose, or &c. 41

The gentleman called who was at the play last night. 42

I whom you despised. 43

You that are idle.

He who obeys not the laws.

Whom did you speak to? 44

A man called upon me, and he told me. 45

A woman fell ill yesterday, and she died to-day.

My book fell into the fire, and it was burnt.

The soldiers fled to the town, where they were taken prisoners. 47

Mathusalem lived 960 years and he then died.

I who am. Thou who art idle. He that calls me. 48

The man that came here last week, and who was sick, went away this morning. 49

Men look with an evil eye upon the good that is in others, and think that their reputation obscures them. 50

A D J E C T I V E S.

A good girl. A round table. Five books.	1
A large river. A fine garden. A handsome house.	
Strong. Wise. Happy.	4
Stronger <i>or</i> more strong. Wiser <i>or</i> more wise.	5
Strongest <i>or</i> most strong. Wisest <i>or</i> most wise.	6
High, higher <i>or</i> more high, highest <i>or</i> most high, &c.	7
Happy, happier <i>or</i> more happy, happiest <i>or</i> most happy, &c.	8
Splendid. More splendid. Most splendid, &c.	9
<i>The beautifullest flower. The splendidest house.</i>	
Good, better, best. Bad, worse, worst, &c.	10
Some people prefer Holland to England, but I prefer the latter country to the former.	11
Dinner was later to-day than yesterday.	
Fore, foremost. Hinder, hindermost, &c.	13
A large garden.	14
The wicked know not the advantages enjoyed by the good.	
A wise man. The industrious bee. A good horse.	15
I have taken a house large enough for my purpose.	16
Alexander the Great. George the Third.	17
A wall twenty feet high. Ye powers divine.	
The men, notwithstanding their distresses, were honest.	18
He sat in the room alone.	
The King, the Queen, and indeed the whole Court, were happy.	19
A million of men. Some hundreds of pounds.	20
Several thousands of guineas.	
Socrates was wiser than his judges.	21
<i>Of all the books here, mine has lost fewer leaves.</i>	22
<i>This nation hath of all others admitted fewer corruptions.</i>	
Socrates	

Lessons of Parsing in Adjectives. 101

Socrates was the wisest man of his nation.	23
<i>My book has the fewest leaves torn of any other book here.</i>	24
<i>The best of any man. The wisest of any being.</i>	25
<i>The vice of covetousness is what enters deepest into the soul of any other.</i>	27
<i>A talent of this kind would prove the likeliest perhaps to succeed of any other.</i>	
<i>Fame is of all other rewards the greatest incentive to genius.</i>	
<i>Our past misfortunes afford a circumstance the most favourable of all others to our future hopes.</i>	
He is the taller of the two, or, &c.	28
Of the two nations France is the more powerful, or, &c.	
He is a more wiser man than you.	29
<i>It was the most strangest thing I ever saw.</i>	
<i>The Duke of Milan and his more braver daughter.</i>	
<i>After the most straitest sect of our religion have I lived.</i>	
Taste, when brought to its most perfect state.	30
<i>The extremest parts of the earth.</i>	
<i>Whosoever of you will be the chiefest.</i>	
<i>It is a most universal custom.</i>	
<i>Such seeds as are likely to take soonest and deepest root.</i>	31
A brick house. A room door. A stone wall.	32

V E R B S.

I am. I beat. I am beaten.	
I sleep, he sleeps. I walk, he walks.	2
John struck William. I love oranges.	4
Most people praise her. We saw a man.	
William was struck by John. Oranges are loved by me.	5

She is praised by most people. A man was seen by us.	
I am. I sit. I stand. I lie. I fall, I walk, &c.	6
I walk. I wrote. They have finished.	10
Go. Let us read. Let them command.	11
He may read. I might walk.	12
If he write. Though he were at home.	13
To read. To write. To walk.	14
Calling. Writing. Singing. Walking. Speaking.	16
Called. Written. Sung. Walked. Spoken.	17
Having called. Having written. Having sung.	
Having walked.	18
I call. I write. He sings. They walk.	20
I called, <i>or</i> did call, while you were at work.	21
Alexander conquered the Persians.	
I staid at home yesterday.	
I have called on you twice.	22
I have written to him several times.	
After I had called him several times, he awoke.	23
I shall <i>or</i> will call my brother to-morrow.	24
I shall have read my book before you begin yours, <i>or</i> , &c.	25
To have. To be. Do. Shall. Will. Can. Must.	
May, and let.	26
Forget, forgetteth, forgetting. Fit, fitted, fitting. Win, winnest, winning. Tan, tanned, tanning. Wed, wedded, wedding. Beg, begged, begging.	28
Cry, cries, crieth, cried, crying.	29
Fly, flies, flieth, flying.	
Love, loving. Drive, driving. Smite, smiting.	30
Singe, singeing. Swinge, swingeing.	
Die, dying. Lie, lying. Tie, tying. Hie, hying.	
Love,	

Lessons of Parsing in Verbs. 103

Love, loved, loved. Write, wrote, written.	31
If I have, if thou have, if he have, &c.	33
Call, called, called. Love, loved, loved.	35
Defend, defended, defended. Fit, fitted, fitted.	
To be loving. To be calling. To be defending.	37
To be loved. To be called. To be defended.	39
Am, was, been. Write, wrote, written, &c.	41
A man flees from danger. A bird flies with wings.	47
<i>The bird fled out of the window.</i>	
<i>The bird is supposed to have fled home directly.</i>	
<i>The bird fell after it had fled a little way.</i>	
<i>The country people had flown to the town for safety.</i>	
<i>The lands were all overflowed in the winter.</i>	48
<i>Is that a good pen you have got.</i>	49
I have at last got a good pen.	
They hanged a man. A man was hanged to-day.	50
He hung up his hat. His hat was hung up.	
<i>This room is hanged with very pretty paper.</i>	
<i>He hanged his whole house with green paper.</i>	
<i>A man was hung for a robbery.</i>	
Have they lighted the candles?	51
<i>Where did you lay last night?</i>	52
<i>I laid very uncomfortably last night.</i>	
<i>Where shall we lay to-night?</i>	
<i>Have you laid comfortably last night?</i>	
We ought to do so now.	53
We ought to have done so yesterday.	
Quoth I. Quoth he.	54
<i>I have wrote. I have went. I had arose.</i>	57
<i>I shall have drove.</i>	
<i>We have chose some good books.</i>	
<i>I have not drank wine lately.</i>	
<i>The wind has blew the leaves about.</i>	

I have

I have gave away many of them.

You have hid my book behind the harpsichord.

Have you saw your brother lately?

I have shewed him how to do it.

Have they spoke to you about it?

I see you have stole something.

I had rather do so.

58

I had rather walk than ride.

I had like to fall. They had like to quarrel.

I was arose. I was drove.

59

It was broke by the wind.

The coach was drawed by six horses.

She was forsook by all her acquaintance.

The water is almost froze.

Are the knives grinded.

The house was shook by the wind.

The sheep were shore.

Some were smote with the sword.

All the fruit is stole out of the garden.

My book has been took out of its place.

My hat will be soon wore.

It was me who wrote the letter.

60

He said that it was not him.

It is not me that say so, but it is him.

It was not her that called, it was him.

Was it him that told you this news?

Who do men say that I am?

61

Who say ye that I am? Who think ye that I am?

Did you suppose him to be me?

62

Whom do they think me to be?

63

Whom do you suppose me to be?

He is to transact the business.

64

The ship was to sail three weeks ago.

I am to open the cause.

I do

Lessons of Parsing in Verbs. 105

I do assure you it is true. He certainly did die.	65
Do you hear me? He did not fall.	
I shall be wet if I walk in the rain.	66
He shall be punished.	
You shall not go out this evening, because you are naughty.	
Were that to happen, I should be a sufferer.	67
Were it my pleasure you should go, and he should stay at home.	
Men should be what they seem.	68
We should love our neighbour as ourselves.	
I am grieved for the simple wretch, for fear they should offer him violence.	69
Lest they should be stolen, he hid them.	
How should Prospero be living and be here.	70
I wonder how he should forget me.	
They questioned one another what the rising from the dead should mean.	71
I will do as you desire.	73
I am afraid you will repent it.	
He will do himself harm in that affair.	
I would go if I could.	74
You would certainly have succeeded, and he also, if you had done as I directed.	
Would you were indeed my mother!	75
Mine eyes are now open, would Zopir thine were too!	
I wish it would rain.	76
I would you would make use of your good wisdom.	
I can do it now or to-morrow.	77
I could walk a little if I could use a crutch.	
I may do what I please.	78
You	

106 Lessons of Parsing in Verbs.

You may play ; may I have a book ?

Mayst thou, Father of Mercies, keep our souls
from evil !

It may rain.

I wished he might succeed.

I saw the book, and I suppose you have. 82

*I shall persuade others to take the same measures for
their cure which I have.*

--- --- --- --- " Twilight grey,

" Had in her sober livery all things clad. 83

I love oranges. Alexander slew Clitus. 84

We do not like him, but we esteem her.

*He accepted of my present. We cannot attain to per- 85
fection.*

His present was accepted of by his friend. 86

The magistrates were addressed to by the townsmen.

His excuse was admitted of by his master.

This plan was approved of by the council.

I must premise with three circumstances. 87

They think to ingratiate with him by so doing.

Clitus was slain by Alexander. 88

Oranges are loved by me.

He is not liked by us, but she is esteemed by us.

I sleep. You sit. He travelled. I stand. I walk. 89

A fallen tree. A departed friend. 90

He is arisen. They are fallen.

He was awake all the time 91

He was awaked by the noise you made.

He winked at his brother's crimes. 92

The people laughed at him.

His

Lessons of Parsing in Verbs.	107
His brother's crimes were winked at by him.	93
He was laughed at by the people.	
<i>The rock was split upon by the ship.</i>	94
<i>They were fallen out with by her.</i>	
<i>She was gone up to by him.</i>	
Birds separate when affrighted.	95
He will separate the chaff from the corn.	
He shook with fear. He shook his head.	
The houses are building. The church is repairing.	96
The lottery is drawing. Something is wanting.	
They are building a house.	
He is repairing the church.	
<i>The house is a building. The church is a repairing</i>	97
<i>The lottery is a drawing.</i>	
<i>Go, flee thee away into the land of Judah.</i>	98
<i>They vie charities with one another.</i>	
<i>To agree sacred with profane chronology.</i>	
Samson slew a lion. He walks. They run.	99
I am. You were. George the Third reigns.	100
<i>The trees looks naked.</i>	
<i>Parents governs, and children obeys.</i>	
<i>Small mistakes becomes great by frequent repetition.</i>	
<i>Whatever you undertakes be emulous to excel.</i>	
<i>Boys that is naughty neglects their learning.</i>	
<i>They certainly deserves correction.</i>	
<i>I wast in town when you was. Thou shall go.</i>	
<i>Is your friends in town? Is your brothers gone?</i>	
<i>Was you at home yesterday?</i>	
<i>When you was most in earnest.</i>	
Socrates and Plato were wise,	

108 Lessons of Parsing in Verbs.

Virtue and vice differs in their nature.

My brother and sister plays together.

Is your brother and sister at home?

Pride and meanness is inseparable.

Innocence and happiness dwells together.

Neither friend nor foe has power to hurt me.

102

What the heart or the imagination dictates.

Either his gratitude or his compassion were roused.

*The smart or the sneering manner of telling a story are
inconsistent with the character of a historian.*

“ But neither breath of morn, when she ascends,

“ With charm of earliest birds, nor rising sun,

“ On this delightful land ; nor herb, fruit, flower,

“ Glittering with dew ; nor fragrance after showers ;

“ Nor grateful evening mild ; nor silent night,

“ With this her solemn bird ; nor walk by moon,

“ Or glittering star-light, without thee, is sweet.”

Either you or he comes to-day

103

Either he or you come to-day.

The clergy is a large body of men, *or*, &c.

104

My people are foolish ; they have not known me.

“ Let us now make man in our own image, man,

“ In our similitude, and let them rule.”

Mankind is fond of trifles ; *or*, &c.

Neither of the families was favorable to the people 105

Each of us pays his reckoning.

Every one of the rogues were hanged.

*In proportion as either of these two qualities are want-
ing, the language is imperfect.*

Neither of the counsellors were to be present.

Every

Lessons of Parsing in Verbs. 109

Every tree therefore, which bringeth not forth
good fruit, is hewn down. 106

Very few of the Roman writers, he excepted,
ever made a great progress in philosophy. 107

“ God from the Mount of Sinai, whose grey top

“ Shall tremble, he descending, will himself,

“ In thunder, lightening, and loud trumpets found,

“ Ordain them laws.”

To murder is a great crime. 108

To be discontented in the state we are in, argues
a high degree of folly.

The habit of rising early conduces to health.

That he goes unpunished vexes me.

It is a great crime to murder. 109

It argues a high degree of folly to be discontented
in the state we are in.

It vexes me that he goes unpunished.

It happened that we took a walk.

It was you that did so. 110

It was at the royal feast for Persia won.

’Tis these that early taint the female soul.

It thunders. It rains. It freezes. 111

It pleases me. It grieves me. It rejoices me. 112

Samson slew a lion. 113

Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have,
give I thee.

Fallen, fallen is Babylon the great city. 114

Great is Diana of the Ephesians.

There came a man to town yesterday.

Love thou the Lord. 115

L Hear

110 Lessons of Parsing in Verbs.

Hear ye the will of the king.	
Honour thy father and thy mother.	116
Seest thou this man? What have you there?	117
Has he done you a mischief?	118
Have you seen the King.	
Were I to advise, <i>or</i> , &c. Had I done so, <i>or</i> , &c.	119
John saw him. We like them.	120
Instruction bringeth wisdom.	
He taught them logic.	121
He knows you have been very ill.	122
Plato taught that the soul is immortal.	
He lived a devout life.	123
They fought a good fight. I walked it home.	
He lived devoutly. They fought well.	124
The rich he sends away empty.	125
Him they named as the author.	
Whom no man hath seen or can see.	126
Whomsoever you meet.	
The master whom I saw.	127
The woman whom you speak of is gone.	
Whom have you seen in the parlour?	
Who called here this morning.	128
I saw the master who taught me.	
The woman who called upon you is gone.	
<i>They continue with me now three days.</i>	129
<i>I remember him these many years.</i>	
<i>He is absent these six months.</i>	
He had been Diogenes, if he had not been Alexander, <i>or</i> , &c.	130
<i>Ye will not come to me that ye might have life.</i>	131
Ye	

Lessons of Parsing in Verbs. 111

Ye did not come to me that ye might have life, or, &c.	132
Ye have not come to me that ye might have life, or, &c.	133
Whosoever he be that does so.	134
Whichsoever he choose.	
Of whatsoever condition or quality he be.	
It a man have committed a crime.	135
Though this island seem a desert.	
See that thou tell no man.	
<i>If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there remem- berest that thy brother, &c.</i>	136
<i>Though he come and bringeth with him.</i>	
They seem to have acted properly.	137
“ What wonder then if I delight to hear, “ Her dictates from thy mouth.”	
I bade him do it. You heard me say it.	138
— — — “ I made him just and right, “ Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.”	139
To bring the matter to a speedy issue, or, &c.	140
To speak the truth we are by no means fault- less, or, &c.	
They are to blame for so doing.	141
I left my books to bind.	
I have a house to build.	
Is there a God to swear by? None to pray to?	
They are to be blamed for so doing.	142
I left my books to be bound.	
I have a house to be built.	
Is there a God to be sworn by? None to be prayed to?	
He is better than I expected to find him	143
She seems to be sickly.	

He appears to have studied grammar in his youth. 144

She seems to have had an excellent education.

The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for the gaining of wisdom. Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon the supplying of our wants, and riches upon enjoying our superfluities, *or*, &c. 148

What raises our religion is that looking for of judgment, which our Christian faith sets before us.

People in general dislike the impressing of seamen, *or*, &c.

Much depends upon men's observing the rule, and error will be the consequence of their neglecting it. 150

When we read of Alexander's killing his friend. A loving, a more loving, *or* a most loving father. 151

She is a most scheming woman.

Her singing was much approved. 152

The man's going away was very unlucky.

She dislikes reading. 153

The being he created, he has a right to govern.

He likes walking better than riding.

The art of writing. Desirous of seeing. 154

The liberty of walking. Capable of judging.

His being heard gave him great satisfaction. 155

His answer upon his being discovered and demanded to give an account of himself, is conformable to the pride of his character.

Much depends upon the rule's being observed, and error will be consequence of its being neglected 156

The

Lessons of Parsing in Verbs. 113

- The King's being discovered to be the author gave
a fatal blow to his interest.
- The people lamented his being executed. 157
- They dreaded the consequences of his being as-
sassinated.
- Ambitious of being seen. 158
- The will of being pleased.
- Capable of being taught.
- The desire of being seen.
- A learned, a more learned, *or* a most learned man. 159
- I never knew a more accomplished woman.
- He is more read in history than you.
- Much depends upon the people's having observed
the rule, and error will be the consequence of
their having neglected it. 160
- His having killed his friend was always present
to his thoughts. 161
- He never repented his having travelled 162
- He returned after having fought several duels
abroad.
- He mentioned a man's having been burnt some
time before by the inquisition. 163
- Much depends upon the rule's having been ob-
served, and error will be the consequence of
its having been neglected.
- His having been instructed was of service to him. 164
- His having been cheated so often in his youth
dwells upon his mind.
- He laments his not having been instructed in his
youth. 165

A D V E R B S.

The fire burns well. A truly good man.	1
He writes very correctly.	
Have you seen him lately? Yes, to-day.	3
They came on to attack us here.	4
Pray keep off or stay within.	
Are you pleased? Yes, indeed I am.	5
Nay, Madam, I dare not do it.	6
Why do you grieve? Wherefore should you?	7
I will go first, you next, and he last.	8
He answered once, though you called twice.	9
Have I read enough? Not quite.	10
Wise, wisely. Just, justly. Prudent, prudently.	11
Happy, happily. Merry, merrily. Dry, drily.	
He came sooner than you.	12
This is done worse than that.	13
He has acted more wisely than you.	14
To-day's lesson is more difficult than yesterday's, but to-morrow's will be more so than either.	16
He came home yesterday, sets out again to-day, and returns to-morrow.	17
Much money has been expended.	18
He is much happier than you.	19
Little things are sometimes of consequence.	20
Ah! little think the gay.	21
Less things have produced great effects.	22
The English are reckoned less volatile than the French.	23
That is the least thing you can do in the opinion of most people.	24
Those	

Those who are the most learned, are in general the least conceited.	25
<i>He was extreme unwilling.</i>	26
<i>I shall endeavour to live hereafter suitable to a man in my station.</i>	
<i>O let not them that are mine enemies triumph over me ungodly.</i>	
<i>Grammar teaches us to speak proper.</i>	
<i>Your sister has done excellent well, and you only in-different well.</i>	
<i>He behaved conformable to that blessed example.</i>	
<i>The false assertions of this author are easier detected.</i>	
<i>Xenophon says express.</i>	
<i>I can never think so mean of him.</i>	
<i>His sermons are exceeding well written.</i>	
<i>One author speaks nobler and loftier than another.</i>	
His stile is very correct. He writes well.	27
You have been often deceived.	28
<i>I cannot eat none. I will not do so no more.</i>	29
Hereof, thereof, therewith, and whereupon.	30
<i>Though it were never so good.</i>	31
<i>Though he had never such opportunities.</i>	
<i>He is in no wise agreeable.</i>	32
<i>Tell me whether you will go or no.</i>	33
Tell me whether you will go.	
A man cannot otherwise be condemned than by a jury.	34
He will proceed no farther than he is authorised by his instructions.	35
<i>He came the soonest of any.</i>	
<i>I can throw the farthest of any one here.</i>	
<i>It comes up the quickest of any garden seed.</i>	

P R E P O S I T I O N S.

To me. For him. Till to-morrow. 2
 The bird flew above the clouds. 3
 On the table. It crept up the wall.
 Beneath the sun.
 He ran about the court.
 I will go after to-morrow.
 The tree grows against the wall.
 We took a walk along the river.
 It was between running and walking.
 You lost your seat by leaving it.
 The man was hanged for coining.
 He was saved from being pressed.
 It fell off the table since yesterday.
 Keep within doors.
 He ran down the hill over hedges and ditches.
 He grew warm by walking. 4
 They drive on at a great rate. Up to the clouds he flew 5
 That is in Heaven above or on the earth beneath.
 He looked all about.
 He lay along upon the ground.
 He threw it by and would not use it.
 Stay within if you please.
 The eagle darted down upon the hare.
 The bird flew off.
 Now came still evening on.
 They went over to the enemy.
 I have not seen him since.
 The vegetable world is described in this day's work. 6
 He

Lessons of -Parfing in Prepositions. 117

- He lives in Glocester, in London, in France, or in
Holland. 7
- He lived at Pan's Lodge, at Hackney, at Paris, or
at Amsterdam. 8
- They have not fent the book I wanted ; they difap-
pointed me of it. 9
- I have read it and am difappointed in it.
- Which is found among every fpecies of liberty.* 10
- This opinion gains ground among every body.*
- They paid it the fame veneration as his crofs,
or, &c. 11
- To give up a project. To give into a project. 12
- To readmit. To refit. To outdo. To undersell. 13
- To undergo. To over-rate. To overdo, &c.
- To give over. To give out. To take off. To pafs by. 14
- What can this be good for, or, &c. 15
- Whom did the people laugh at, or, &c.
- Whom fhall I give this to, or, &c.
- Whofe crimes did he wink at, or, &c.
- He lamented the fatal miftake the world had been fo
long in uſing ſilk-worms.* 16
- Thefe are purſuits which I never was inclined to at
any period of my life.* 17
- The knowledge of a thing. The fight of a thing. 18
- The abhorrence of a thing. Cenforious of others.
- In compliance with your request. 19
- In compliance to the declaration of the parliament.*
- He was accuſed of many miſdemeanors. 20
- The jury acquitted him of treaſon.
- They would not convict him of a libel.
- A good poet will adapt ſounds as well as words to
the things he treats of.
- He beſtowed many praifes upon his abſent friend.
- She called upon him at his houſe.

118 Lessons of Parsing in Prepositions.

My mind will never condescend to such absurd commands.

Religion commands humility and condescension to others.

I congratulated him on his success.

They denounce war against all that do not receive their laws.

They departed quickly from the sepulchre.

The fear of the Lord and departure from evil.

He resolved to depend no more upon him.

He has no dependance upon me.

We should be injurious to virtue, were we to derogate from those, whom their industry has made great.

They will think it a derogation from their credit.

No envy can detract from his honour.

We may justly accuse fame of detraction from her praise.

I will not desist from my present project.

The King had devolved upon the Duke the care of affairs.

He died of old age and not of a fever.

Their young men shall die by the sword; their sons and daughters shall die by famine.

Nor how the hero differs from the brute.

“ Here uncontrolled you may in judgment sit;

“ We’ll never differ with a crouded pit.”

To have a difference with a friend is disagreeable.

I must dissent from you.

I was intrusted with the knowledge of it.

“ Receive my counsel and securely move;

“ Intrust thy fortune to the powers above.”

He insisted on my walking with him.

Let them find courage to lay hold on this occasion.

“ Whilst

“ Whilst in the confidence of prayer,

“ My soul took hold on thee,”

Prevail upon ~~some~~ judicious friend to be your constant hearer.

He prevailed over all his enemies.

The Romans though possessed of ports did not profit much by trade.

Rome was well provided with corn.

Reconcile thy mighty soul to life.

He was soon restored to favour.

Swerve not from the commandments of the Lord.

We ought to think well of others.

That is a thing I never thought on.

He values himself upon the compassion with which he relieved the afflicted.

I value my friend for his good qualities.

I have written agreeably to your desire.

21

He was averse to all advice.

A freeholder is born with an aversion to subjection.

I have treated of the sex conformably to this definition.

Punishment should be consequent to guilt.

A fool is not long consistent with himself.

A wise man's actions are consonant to reason.

He is more conversant in books than with men.

Expert at trifles. Expert at the sword.

If he be my friend he will be glad of my repentance.

Glad at the sight of hostile blood.

An indemnity was granted for past treasons.

Both these writers are liable to censure.

Pay some regard to what is just and right.

I have a great regard for him.

The esteem which Philip had conceived for him.

CONJUNCTIONS.

C O N J U N C T I O N S.

There is a mean in all things. Even Virtue itself	
has its stated limits.	4
You shall have it, as you desire it.	5
A liar is not believed though he speak the truth.	
Both houses are sold.	7
I choose both to hear and see.	
You shall have either horse you like.	8
He will either stay at home or go out.	
I choose neither of the horses.	
I will neither give it nor keep it.	
I told you that she would fall.	
I never saw that man before.	
He did it before me.	
He finished it before I came away.	
He has not been here since yesterday.	
He shall have it since he likes it.	
He kept it for them.	
Make haste, for we shall be wet if we stay.	
He stays till morning. Stay here till I come.	
As you desire it, you shall have it, or, &c.	9
I saw no other than him and her.	10
There was no other than he and she.	
<i>Her and I will read together.</i>	
<i>He taught her and I to read.</i>	
<i>It is between him and I.</i>	
<i>You are taller than me.</i>	
<i>You love her better than I.</i>	
<i>I saw no other there but he.</i>	
<i>There was no other there but him.</i>	

Lessons of Parsing in Conjunctions. 121

" Which when Beelzebub perceived, than whom,	
" Satan except, none higher sat."	11
<i>Which neither have storehouse nor barn.</i>	13
<i>Indeed I neither saw him nor her.</i>	
Although she be young, she is not handsome,	
or, &c.	15
Whether it were you or I.	16
Either this book or that.	17
" Consult the genius of the place in all,	
" That tells the waters or to rise or fall."	
Not better than he, nor worse than you.	18
I will never see him nor speak to him.	19
Neither you nor I ought to do so.	20
" But treat the goddesses like a modest fair,	
" Nor overdress, nor wholly leave her bare.	
As white as snow.	21
As is the priest so are the people.	22
Nothing is so beautiful in nature, as truth in the	
mind.	23
I saw no other than <i>or</i> but him.	24
This is the same book that you gave me.	25
I was so tired that I fell asleep.	26
The noise produced such a violent shock in my	
brain, that it dissipated the fumes of sleep.	27
Such a history as Hume's.	28
They make so deep an impression on the mind, as	
is apt to bend it wholly one way.	29
Be merciful, as your father also is merciful.	30
And it came to pass as he was teaching.	31
A spirit of dissention is baneful, not only as it	
destroys virtue, but as it perpetuates animosity.	32
Where it lies so thick as to produce confusion.	33
M	He

122 Lessons of Parsing in Conjunctions.

He gave him so much wine as to rob him of his
reason, or, &c.

There was no man so sanguine, who did not apprehend some ill consequence from the change. 34

The book as you lent me is lost. 35

The man as I met is a stranger.

That book; that man. 36

I have still the horse that you sold me, or, &c?

I have not yet seen the man that you speak of,
or, &c.

I was sorry to hear that you were ill.

I told you that this would happen.

If he were truly that scarecrow as he is now commonly painted. 37

For as much as. In as much as. 38

Add to this. In like manner, &c. 39

INTERJECTIONS.

Oh! Ah! Alack! Alas! Lo! Hem! Hush! 1

Huzza! Fy! Holla! Heigh ho! &c.

Heavens! Horrid! Amazing! Dear me! Look! 2

See! Hark! Strangely done! &c.

Ah me! Oh me! Dear me! Woe is me! 3

Ah thou wretch!

Oh thou that reignest in the highest Heavens!

SENTENCES

SENTENCES PARSED

First Sentence.

Fear is nothing else but a betraying of the succours which reason offereth.

<i>Fear</i>	A Substantive, neuter gender, singular number, nominative case to the Verb <i>is</i> .
<i>is</i>	A Verb from the irregular neuter Verb <i>to be</i> , indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative case <i>fear</i> . Conjugated, <i>am, was, been</i> .
<i>nothing</i>	A Substantive, neuter gender, sing. number, nom. case following the verb <i>is</i> .
<i>else, but</i>	Conjunctions.
<i>a</i>	The indefinite Article.
<i>betraying</i>	The present Participle of the transitive verb <i>to betray</i> , used as a substantive, nom. case after the conjunctions <i>else</i> and <i>but</i> .
<i>of</i>	A Preposition set before the sub. <i>succours</i> .
<i>the</i>	The definite Article.
<i>succours</i>	A Substantive, neuter gender, plural number, objective case, governed by the preposition <i>of</i> .
<i>which</i>	A Pronoun relative agreeing with its antecedent <i>succours</i> , objective case governed by the verb <i>offereth</i> .
<i>reason</i>	A Substantive, neuter gender, sing. number, nom. case to the Verb <i>offereth</i> .
<i>offereth</i>	A Verb from the regular transitive verb <i>to offer</i> , indic. mood, present tense, third person

person

person sing. agreeing with its nom. case
reason. Conj. *offer, offered, offered.*

Second Sentence.

To mourn without measure seems folly; but not
to mourn at all may safely be termed insensibility.

- To mourn* A neuter Verb, infinitive mood, present
tense. Conj. *mourn, mourned, mourned.*
- without* A Preposition set before the sub. *measure.*
- measure* A Sub. neuter gender, sing. number, obj.
case governed by the preposition *without.*
- seems* A Verb from the neuter verb *to seem*, indic.
mood, present tense, third person sing.
having for its nom. case the member of a
sentence *to mourn without measure.* Conj.
seem, seemed, seemed.
- folly* A Substantive, neuter gender, sing. num-
ber, nom. case following the verb *is.*
- but* A Conjunction.
- not* An Adverb joined to the Verb *to mourn.*
- to mourn* As before.
- at* A Preposition set before the sub. *all.*
- all* A Substantive, neuter gender, sing. number,
obj. case governed by the preposition *at.*
- may be termed* A passive Verb from the transitive verb
to term, potential mood, present tense,
third person sing. having for its nom.
case the member of a sentence, *not to mourn*
at all. Conj. *term, termed, termed.*
- safely,* An Adverb joined to the verb *may be*
termed.
- insensibility* A substantive, neuter gender, sing. number.

